

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSERTING
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FOR THE
CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF PATASKALA

All new replacement pages bear the footnote "2017 Replacement". Please discard old pages and insert these new replacement pages immediately as directed in the following table.

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**CODIFIED
ORDINANCES
OF THE
CITY OF
PATASKALA
OHIO**

Complete to March 22, 2017

We, Michael W. Compton, Mayor and Kathy M. Hoskinson, Council Clerk, of the City of Pataskala, Ohio, pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 731.23 and 731.42, and Section 4.13 of the Charter, hereby certify that the general and permanent ordinances of the City of Pataskala, Ohio, as revised, rearranged, compiled, renumbered as to sections, codified and printed herewith in component codes are correctly set forth and constitute the Codified Ordinances of the City of Pataskala, Ohio, 2000, as amended to March 22, 2017.

/s/ Michael W. Compton
Mayor

/s/ Kathy M. Hoskinson
Council Clerk

NOTICE

The within CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF PATASKALA are distributed by The City of Pataskala from time to time without charge to various public locations for various purposes, including the purposes of providing convenient access to the public and increasing awareness of regulations relevant to residency, commerce, and travel within the City of Pataskala.

The reader hereof will TAKE NOTICE that the within regulations are subject to change by appropriate legal process and (due to the public nature of these locations) unauthorized interlineations, destruction, or alterations.

Prior to relying thereon, persons are therefore encouraged and advised to verify the effectiveness and accuracy of these contents by contacting the Clerk of Council or such other governmental agency as may be appropriate. Pataskala's administrative offices are located at 196 E. Broad Street, Pataskala, Ohio 43062; 740/927-2021.

Codified, edited and prepared for
publication by
THE WALTER H. DRANE COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio

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CITY OF PATASKALA, OHIO**ROSTER OF OFFICIALS****(2017)****COUNCIL**

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Timothy Hickin	At Large, President
Andrew Walther	At Large
Thomas H. Lee	First Ward, Vice President
Melissa Gibson	Second Ward
Michael Powell	Third Ward
Suzanne M. Hayes	Fourth Ward

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James M. Nicholson	Finance Director
Bruce Brooks	Chief of Police
Alan Haines	Director of Public Services
Nathan Coey	Director of Utility Services
Scott Fulton	Director of Planning
Kathy M. Hoskinson	Clerk of Council

The publisher
expresses his appreciation

to

KATHY M. HOSKINSON
Clerk of Council

and to all other officials and employees
who gave their time and counsel to
the 2000 codification
of the City's ordinances.

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OF
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**CHARTER
OF
PATASKALA, OHIO**

PREAMBLE

In order that we may have the benefits of municipal home rule and exercise all of the powers of local self-government conferred under the Constitution and Statutes of the State of Ohio, We, the citizens of the City of Pataskala, Ohio, do hereby adopt this Charter for our municipality.

**ARTICLE I
NAME; BOUNDARIES; FORM OF GOVERNMENT**

SECTION 1.01 NAME AND BOUNDARY.

The municipal corporation existing as the City of Pataskala shall continue to be a body politic and corporate under this Charter. The Municipality shall have the same boundaries that exist on the effective date of this Charter and as established thereafter, with power and authority to change its boundaries and annex territory in the manner authorized by the laws of Ohio. (Amended 11-8-05.)

SECTION 1.02 FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The municipal government provided for by this Charter shall be known as the "Mayor, Council, Administrator Plan."

**ARTICLE II
CORPORATE POWERS**

SECTION 2.01 POWERS GRANTED.

The City shall have all the powers that may now or hereafter lawfully be possessed or exercised by municipal corporations under the Constitution and laws of Ohio. Title to all real property shall be taken in the name of the municipality.

SECTION 2.02 EXERCISE OF POWERS.

All powers shall be exercised in the manner prescribed in this Charter, or if not so prescribed, in the manner provided by ordinance or resolution of Council. When not prescribed in this Charter or by ordinance or resolution, then the powers shall be exercised in the manner provided by the laws of Ohio until Council provides a different manner of exercising the powers.

SECTION 2.03 CONSTRUCTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the City under this Charter shall be construed liberally in favor of the City, and the specific mention of particular powers in the Charter shall not be construed as limiting in any way the general powers stated in this Article.

SECTION 2.04 INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION.

(A) In carrying out any lawful function or power of the municipality, the Council may, by a majority vote of its members, authorize the execution of contracts or in any other manner provide for cooperation or joint action, between the municipality and:

- (1) Political Subdivisions, special districts, instrumentalities, or other units of government of the State of Ohio or other states.
- (2) The State of Ohio, its officers, departments, divisions, instrumentalities or other units or agencies.
- (3) Other states, their officers, departments, divisions, instrumentalities, or other units or agencies.
- (4) The federal government, its officers, departments, divisions, instrumentalities or other units or agencies.
- (5) Councils of governments or other instrumentalities consisting of other political subdivisions, special districts, instrumentalities or other governmental units or agencies allowed under the laws of Ohio, other states or the federal government.
- (6) Persons, corporations whether for profit or non-profit, firms and other entities; unless such contracts, cooperation or joint actions are prohibited by the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

(B) The powers granted by this section shall be liberally construed to authorize and encourage intergovernmental cooperation, but shall not authorize the avoidance of the provisions of this Charter concerning taxation or initiative or referendum. (Amended 11-8-16)

**ARTICLE III
COUNCIL****SECTION 3.01 POWERS OF COUNCIL.**

(A) All legislative power of the City shall be vested in the Council, except as otherwise provided by this Charter and the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Without limitation of the foregoing, the Council shall have and possess the following powers:

- (1) The power to levy taxes and assessments and incur debts subject to the limitations imposed thereon by this Charter and the Constitution of Ohio.
- (2) The power to adopt and to provide for the enforcement of local police, sanitary and other similar regulations as are not in conflict with the general laws.

- (3) The power to provide for the exercise of all powers of local self-government granted to the City by the Constitution of the State of Ohio in a manner not inconsistent with this Charter or the Constitution of the State of Ohio.
- (4) The power, by ordinance or resolution, to establish or authorize the number of officers and employees in the various offices, departments, divisions, bureaus, boards and commissions of the City and to establish or authorize the establishment of the rate of their compensation, hours of work, and to provide such other fringe benefits and conditions of employment as deemed proper by the Council.
- (5) The power to require such bonds as in the opinion of the Council are necessary for the faithful discharge of the duties of the officers and employees of the City. The premium for said bonds shall be paid by the City.
- (6) The power to create, combine, change and abolish other offices, departments, divisions, bureaus, boards and commissions. The power herein expressed in this sub-section shall be exercised by ordinance or resolution.
- (7) The power to establish, by ordinance or resolution, the rates or charges made of consumers of all municipal utilities and services.
- (8) The power to acquire and to sell or otherwise convey interests in real property; and to lease, as lessor or lessee, or otherwise grant or receive interests in real property, in the manner authorized by ordinance or resolution.
- (9) The power to provide for an independent audit of the accounts and records of the City, which may be in addition to audits by state offices and agencies as may be required under the general laws of Ohio.
- (10) To exercise all other powers granted to the Council by this Charter and by the Constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

SECTION 3.02 COMPOSITION, TERM AND QUALIFICATIONS.

(A) The Council shall be composed of seven (7) members. Four members of Council shall be elected from wards. Three members of the Council shall be elected at large. Members of Council shall serve four year terms each. The three members of Council elected at large shall serve four-year overlapping terms with the four members of Council elected from wards. The terms of members of Council shall commence on the first day of January following their election.

(B) Candidates for Council shall have been electors* of the City or any area annexed to the City for at least two years immediately prior to the time they file for office and remain so qualified during their term of office. Members of Council shall not hold any other public office or employment with the City during a term, except they may hold office in a political party or be a delegate to a political party convention, serve as a notary public, serve as a member or officer in the military reserve or national guard, serve in any office, position or capacity to represent the municipality or to further intergovernmental cooperation, and may hold any office permitted by the Charter or the laws of Ohio. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 3.03 WARDS AND BOUNDARIES.

(A) Upon the availability of decennial census information from the federal government, the Council at the next regular Council meeting shall appoint a Commission consisting of seven (7) members who are electors of the City during their term in office to divide or redive the City into four wards for the purpose of electing four ward Council members at the next regular municipal election. The Commission shall take action by a majority vote of its members and report its recommendations to Council within six months. The division or redivision of the City into four wards shall provide for substantially equal population in each ward. The Council and Mayor shall take all actions necessary to implement the actions of the Commission.

(B) In addition to the redivision of the City into wards as required by Division (A) of this Section, the Council may, appoint a seven member commission, as described in Section 3.03(A) to redive the City into four wards at any other time in order to provide substantially equal population in each ward.

(C) All wards shall be bounded, as far as practical, by county lines, streets, alleys, avenues, public grounds, canals, watercourses, municipal boundary lines, center lines of platted streets or railroads, or lot lines of platted subdivisions. Redivision of the City into wards shall not terminate or otherwise affect the unexpired terms of Ward Council members; however, at succeeding elections, Ward Council members shall be elected from the wards, as reapportioned or re-established under this Section.

(D) Council shall have the power to cause a census of the City to be taken if it determines a census is necessary for the proper apportionment of the City's wards. The Council may authorize officials and employees of the City, independent contractors or state or federal government agencies to conduct the census under the control and direction of the Council. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 3.04 CLERK OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall appoint, by a majority vote of its members, a person to serve as the Clerk of Council. The Clerk of Council shall serve at the pleasure of the Council and may be suspended or removed without cause by a majority vote of the members of Council. The Clerk of Council may hold other office or position of employment in the City. The Clerk of Council shall have those powers, duties and functions as are provided in this Charter, by the Rules of Council or by ordinance or resolution. Included in the duties of the Clerk of Council shall be the maintenance of a record of proceedings of the Council and a record of all ordinances and resolutions adopted by the Council. The Clerk of Council shall give notice of regular and special meetings of the Council to its members and to the public as may be provided by this Charter, the Rules of Council or by ordinance or resolution. The Clerk of Council shall be subject to the control of the officers of the Council and the general supervision of the City Administrator. The Council, by ordinance or resolution, may require the Clerk of Council to serve as the secretary of one or more boards and commissions provided for under this Charter.

* "Elector" as used in this Charter is defined as "a person having the qualifications provided by law to be entitled to vote" pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 3501.01(N). (Amended 11-18-16)

SECTION 3.05 COUNCIL MEETINGS.

(A) The Council shall determine, by a majority vote of its members, the frequency, dates and times of regular meetings in order to properly conduct its business, but it shall hold at least one regular meeting in each month in at least eleven months of each year.

(B) Special meetings of the Council may be called, for any purpose, by the Mayor or any three members of the Council upon at least twenty-four hours notice to the Mayor and each member of the Council, which notice may be served personally left at the usual place of residence, or by electronic notification. In the event the Mayor or any three members of the Council determine an emergency exists, the twenty-four hour notice shall not apply.

Members of the Council and the Mayor who attend special meetings of the Council or who are present at another regular or special meeting where a special meeting is announced by the presiding officer need not receive notice of the special meeting. Members of the Council and the Mayor may waive receipt of notice of a special meeting either prior or subsequent to the meeting. Special meetings may be cancelled beforehand by whomever initially called for such special meeting.

(C) Any regular or special meeting of the Council may be adjourned or recessed to another time, date or place without giving the notice required in Division (B) of this Section.

(D) All meetings of the Council and of other boards and commissions of the City shall be held in accordance with the general laws of Ohio pertaining to requirements for open meetings of public bodies. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 3.06 COUNCIL ORGANIZATION AND RULES.

The Council shall be a continuing body, but shall meet in the Council Chamber at its first meeting in January of each year for the purpose of organization. Council shall adopt, by a majority vote of its members, its own Rules which shall not conflict with this Charter and which shall remain in effect until amended, changed or repealed by a majority vote of its members. The Rules shall go into immediate effect unless a later date is specified, and shall not be subject to initiative or referendum. The Rules of Council shall provide for the number, composition and manner of appointment of committees of Council, and such other matters as Council shall determine to be necessary for the proper functioning and government of Council. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 3.07 SALARIES OF ELECTED OFFICIALS.

The salaries of all elected officials of the City shall be established by Council by ordinance or resolution to be adopted no later than the last date of filing for election in each odd numbered year which precedes a regular municipal election at which members of the Council are to be elected. The salaries so established shall not be changed to be effective during the current term of office. In the event Council shall fail to establish salaries as required in this Section, the salaries in effect for the prior term shall remain in effect until changed in accordance with this Section. (Amended 11-8-05.)

SECTION 3.08 COUNCIL VACANCIES.

(A) A vacancy in the Council shall be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining members of the Council. If the vacancy occurs subsequent to twenty days before the date when candidates for the office of Council member must file their nominating petitions or if two years or less remain in the term of the incumbent who created the vacancy, the person elected by the Council shall serve for the unexpired term. If the vacancy occurs at least twenty days prior to the date when candidates for the office of Council member must file their nominating petitions and more than two years remain in the term of the incumbent who created the vacancy, the person elected by the Council shall serve until a successor is elected at the next regular municipal election and qualified to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term. The person elected for the unexpired term at the next regular municipal election shall take office on the first day of January following their election. (Amended 11-8-16)

(B) If the Council shall fail to elect a person to fill a vacancy in the Council under Division (A) of this Section within sixty days after the occurrence of the vacancy, its power to do so shall lapse and the Mayor shall appoint a person to serve for the time as provided in Division (A) of this Section.

**ARTICLE IV
LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE****SECTION 4.01 FORM OF ACTION BY COUNCIL.**

Action of Council shall be by ordinance, resolution or motion.

Every action of a general and permanent nature, or granting a franchise, or authorizing a development plan; or levying a tax; or appropriating money; or contracting an indebtedness, to be evidenced by the issuance of bonds or notes; or for the purchase, lease or transfer of public property; or establishing an offense and fixing the penalty therefore shall be taken by ordinance, in the manner hereinafter provided. All other action may be by resolution.

Action by Council which is not required by this Charter to be taken by ordinance, or which is not of general public application or interest, may be taken by resolution. Such a resolution shall be introduced by a member of Council and may be adopted by a voice vote of a majority of the members present. If adopted it shall be assigned a resolution number and reduced to writing. No waiting period, notice, hearing or publication shall be required, and a resolution shall become effective upon its adoption. The Clerk of Council shall record resolutions by number, at length, in a separate book, which shall be a public record.

Motion shall be used to conduct the business of Council, in procedural matters, for elections conducted among and appointments made by Council members, to provide directions to and to make requests of administrative officers and employees and Members of Boards and Commissions, and as otherwise provided in this Charter. All other action shall be taken by ordinance or resolution. No action of Council shall be invalidated merely because the form thereof fails to comply with the provisions of this Section.
(Amended 11-6-07.)

SECTION 4.02 INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Any member of Council may introduce any ordinance or resolution, at a regular or special meeting. Ordinances shall be in written or printed form when introduced and shall contain a concise title. (Amended 11-6-07.)

SECTION 4.03 FORM OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

(A) The form and style of ordinances and resolutions shall be determined by the Rules of Council.

(B) Each ordinance or resolution shall contain only one subject, which shall be expressed in its title; provided that appropriation ordinances may contain the various subjects, accounts and amounts for which monies are appropriated, and that ordinances and resolutions which are codified or recodified are not subject to the limitation of containing one subject. (Amended 11-6-07.)

SECTION 4.04 READING ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Each ordinance shall be read by title only on three separate days, unless this requirement is dispensed with by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Council. Readings shall be by title only, unless any member of the Council shall request that any ordinance be read in full. Copies of each ordinance shall be available for public inspection at the meetings of the Council at which the ordinance is considered. Resolutions not in written form when introduced shall be available for public inspection once reduced to written form. (Amended 11-8-11.)

SECTION 4.05 VOTE REQUIRED FOR PASSAGE.

The vote on the question of passage of each ordinance, resolution and motion shall be taken by a roll call of members to be entered on the Journal, or other record of proceedings of the Council. The adoption of an Ordinance requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of Council as set forth in this Charter. The adoption of Resolutions or Motions requires only the majority vote of the quorum in attendance and voting on such matters. In consideration whether a matter Resolution or Motion has received a majority vote, an abstention is considered to be an acquiescence in the action taken by the majority of those who do vote. (Amended 11-8-11.)

SECTION 4.06 CONTENT OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

Each emergency ordinance shall determine that the ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or welfare, and shall contain a statement of the necessity for the emergency. Zoning ordinances or resolutions shall not be adopted as emergency measures. (Amended 11-6-07.)

SECTION 4.07 EFFECTIVE DATE OF LEGISLATION.

(A) The following ordinances shall take effect upon passage unless a later time is specified therein:

- (1) Appropriation of money.
- (2) An annual tax levy for current expenses.
- (3) Improvements petitioned for by owners of a majority of the front footage or of the area of the property benefitted and to be assessed.
- (4) Submission of any question to the electorate or the determination to proceed with an election.
- (5) Approval of a revision, codification, recodification, or rearrangement of ordinances.
- (6) Any emergency ordinance.

(B) All other ordinances shall go into effect thirty days after their passage by the Council. Resolutions shall go into effect upon adoption. (Amended 11-6-07.)

SECTION 4.08 AUTHENTICATION.

Each ordinance and resolution shall be authenticated by the signature of a presiding officer of the Council and the Clerk of Council. The failure or refusal to sign shall not invalidate an otherwise properly enacted ordinance or resolution. (Amended 11-6-07.)

SECTION 4.09 RECORDING LEGISLATION.

Each ordinance and resolution shall be recorded in a book or other record prescribed by Council. The Clerk of Council or a duly authorized representative of the Clerk shall, upon request of any person and upon the payment of a fee, if established by Council, certify true copies of any ordinance or resolution, which copies shall be admissible as evidence in any court.
(Amended 11-6-07.)

SECTION 4.10 AMENDMENT.

(A) A pending ordinance or resolution may be amended at any time prior to its passage by the Council by a majority vote of the members of the Council present and voting on the amendment. An amendment of an ordinance shall not require additional readings unless amended during the final reading. A reading, or readings, as necessary, in addition to the readings prescribed in Section 4.04 of this Charter shall be permitted and required unless the pending ordinance is deemed to comply with Section 4.06.

(B) Any ordinance or resolution, or codified ordinances or resolutions of the City, may be amended by the passage of subsequent ordinances or resolutions that: revise existing sections or parts thereof; enact new or supplemental sections or parts thereto; or repeal existing sections or parts thereof. This Division (B) of this Section does not prevent repeals by implication.
(Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 4.11 ZONING MEASURES.

(A) Ordinances establishing, amending, revising, changing or repealing zoning classifications, districts, uses or regulations may be initiated by a member of Council or as otherwise provided by ordinance. The Council shall determine, by ordinance, all procedures to be followed by the Council and the Planning and Zoning Commission with respect to zoning within the City and other land use regulations and matters, including but not limited to: public hearings; notices to owners of land; and notices to the general public.

(B) A concurring vote of at least two-thirds of the membership of Council shall be necessary to pass any zoning ordinance which differs from the written recommendations of the Planning and Zoning Commission, but in no event shall an ordinance be considered as having passed unless it receives at least an affirmative vote by a majority of the members of Council.
(Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 4.12 ADOPTION OF TECHNICAL CODES.

(A) Council may, by ordinance or resolution, adopt standard ordinances and codes prepared by the State or any department, board or other agency or subdivision of the State, or any standard or model ordinance or code prepared and promulgated by a public or private organization, including but not limited to codes and regulations pertaining to fire, fire hazards, fire prevention, plumbing, heating, electrical, ventilation, air conditioning, refrigeration machinery, state pressure piping, piping, boilers, buildings standards, housing standards, and such other matters as the Council may determine to be appropriate for adoption by reference, by incorporation by reference.

(B) The ordinance or resolution adopting any such standard ordinance or code shall make reference to the date and source of such standard ordinance or code without reproducing the same at length in the ordinance or resolution. In such cases, publication of the standard ordinance or code shall not be required, but copies of such code shall be available for review by interested persons with the Clerk of Council. Such access can be provided by posting on the City's website,

but access must be provided in the office of the Clerk of Council during normal business hours. If the standard ordinance or code is amended after its adoption by reference by the Council, the Council may adopt the amendment or change by incorporation by reference under the same procedure as is established herein for the adoption of the original standard ordinance or code. (Amended 11-8-16.)

SECTION 4.13 CODIFICATION.

By a majority vote of the members of Council, the Council may cause the ordinances and resolutions of the City to be revised, codified, recodified, rearranged, or published in book form, and such action shall become effective immediately upon approval thereof by a majority vote of the members of Council and may contain new matter therein.

The Clerk of Council shall cause a notice of such proposed action by the Council to be published one time pursuant to Council rule, at least seven days prior to Council's action, and no further publication shall be necessary. Copies of actions of Council shall be maintained and available for review in the office of the Clerk of Council. A current service supplementing the City's codified ordinances and resolutions shall be maintained in the manner prescribed by the Council. The Director of Law shall exercise due diligence over the codification process. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 4.14 PUBLICATIONS OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

(A) Each ordinance or resolution shall be published by causing a brief summary by number and title, noticed within the City once a week for two consecutive weeks. Council may satisfy publication by electronic means on the City's website with a conspicuous identification. Full-text copies of actions of Council shall be maintained and available for review in the office of the Clerk of Council.

(B) Failure to publish, as required by Division (A) of this Section shall not invalidate an ordinance or resolution, and in such events, the Clerk of Council may authorize publication pursuant to Division (A) of this Section, at a later date. (Amended 11-8-16)

ARTICLE V MAYOR - ADMINISTRATOR

SECTION 5.01 THE MAYOR.

(A) The Mayor shall be elected for a term of office of four years, commencing on the first day of January following the election, with all the powers, duties and function provided by this Charter. Candidates for the office of Mayor shall be electors of the City or an area annexed to the City for at least two (2) years immediately prior to the time of filing for office, and if elected, shall remain so qualified during the term of office.

(B) The Mayor shall not hold any other public office or employment with the City during a term; except that the Mayor may hold an office in a political party, or be a delegate to a political party convention, serve as a notary public, serve as a member or officer in the military reserve or national guard, serve in any office, position or capacity to represent the City or to further intergovernmental cooperation, and may hold any office permitted by the Charter or the laws of Ohio. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 5.02 POWERS OF MAYOR.

(A) The Mayor shall preside at all meetings of the Council but shall not vote except that the Mayor may vote on any matter, other than the appointment or removal or suspension of any person appointed, suspended, or removed by the Mayor, in the event of a tie vote among the members of the Council. The Mayor shall have the right to convene a Mayor's Court and appoint a Magistrate to preside over its proceedings after obtaining confirmation by Council by a majority

vote of its members. The Magistrate serves at the pleasure of the Mayor and can be suspended or removed from office without cause either by the Mayor or by the Council by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of its members without the consent of the Mayor. The Mayor shall have those judicial and military powers, if any, as may be granted by the general laws of Ohio, and shall be permitted to perform marriages as allowed by the general laws of Ohio, shall have ceremonial powers on behalf of the City and shall have such other powers, duties and functions as provided under this Charter and the City's ordinances and resolutions. The Mayor shall not have any power to veto ordinances or resolutions or motions passed by the Council.

(B) At its organizational meeting in each year the Council shall elect from among its members a president pro-tempore and a vice-president pro-tempore by a majority vote of its members. The president pro-tempore of the Council shall exercise the powers, duties and functions of the Mayor in case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor or in the event of the absence or disability of the Mayor; and in the event that the Mayor and the president pro-tempore of the Council are absent or disabled, or their offices are vacant, the vice-president pro-tempore shall exercise the powers, duties and functions of the Mayor.

The president and vice-president pro-tempore may vote on any matter before the Council while acting as Mayor, but may not vote a second time on any matter in order to break a tie vote.

In the event of the scheduled absence of the Mayor, the president and vice-president of Council, the Mayor shall select from Council a member to exercise the powers, duties and functions of Mayor until such time as the Mayor, president or vice-president of Council can assume such responsibilities. In the event of the unscheduled absence of the Mayor, the President and vice-president of Council, the Director of Law shall assume the duties and functions of Mayor until such time as the Mayor, president or vice-president of Council can assume the duties and responsibilities of Mayor. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 5.03 MAYORAL VACANCIES.

(A) In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Mayor for more than thirty (30) days, Council shall fill such office by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of Council within thirty (30) days thereafter by electing a qualified resident to fill the remaining term of the Mayor if two (2) years or less remain in said Mayor's term at the time of Council's appointment. If the vacancy occurs at least twenty (20) days prior to the date when candidates to the office of Mayor must file their nominating petitions and more than two (2) years remain the term of the Mayor, the person elected by the Council shall serve until a successor is elected at the next regular municipal election and qualified to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term. The person elected for the unexpired term at the next regular municipal election shall take office on the first day of January following his or her election.

(B) If the Council shall fail to elect a person to fill a vacancy in the office of Mayor under Division (A) of this Section within sixty (60) days after the occurrence of the vacancy, its power to do so shall lapse and the President of Council shall appoint a person to serve for the time provided in Division (A) of this Section. (Enacted 11-8-16)

SECTION 5.04 CITY ADMINISTRATOR.

(A) The Mayor shall appoint a City Administrator who shall take office upon confirmation by the Council by a majority vote of its members. The City Administrator shall serve at the pleasure of the Mayor and the Council and may be suspended or removed from office without cause by the Mayor with the consent of the Council granted by a majority vote of its members, or by the Council by a two-thirds (2/3) vote without the consent of the Mayor.

(B) The Mayor and the Council shall deal with the officers and employees who are subordinate to the City Administrator only through the City Administrator; except that the Mayor or the Council may require the City Administrator or his or her subordinate officers or employees to meet to provide information, answer questions or provide oral or other evidence (sworn or unsworn) before the Council or any committee appointed by the Council. The Mayor and Council may deal directly with all other officers and employees of the City.

(C) The City Administrator shall appoint an employee or official of the City as the Acting City Administrator in the event of a vacancy in that office or upon the absence or disability of the City Administrator. Council may appoint such Acting Administrator if the City Administrator fails to make the appointment within four days upon an actual vacancy or an absence or disability. The Council may require the Mayor to make an appointment forthwith of a City Administrator if that office has been vacant for thirty days. The Acting City Administrator shall have the powers, duties and functions of the City Administrator.

(D) The City Administrator shall be appointed on the basis of his or her education and/or administrative and executive skill and experience in the arena of public management; or based upon his or her knowledge of the operations of municipal government. The Mayor and Council shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of the City Administrator.

(E) The City Administrator may not hold any other office or position with the City, unless the Council approves by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of its members.
(Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 5.05 POWERS OF CITY ADMINISTRATOR.

(A) The City Administrator shall be the chief executive and administrative officer of the City. He or she shall be responsible to and subject to the control, supervision and direction of the Mayor and acts of Council for the administration of all municipal affairs placed in the City Administrator's charge by or under this Charter, the ordinances or resolutions of the City and the state laws.

- (B) The City Administrator shall have the following powers, duties and functions to:
- (1) Appoint, promote and, when he or she deems it necessary for the good of the service, suspend or remove or otherwise discipline all subordinate employees and appointive administrative officers, except as otherwise provided by this Charter, subject to the provisions of this Charter pertaining to the Merit System.
 - (2) Direct and supervise the administration of all departments, offices and agencies of the City, except as otherwise provided by this Charter.
 - (3) Attend all Council meetings and shall have the right to take part in discussions but may not vote.
 - (4) See that all laws, provisions of this Charter and ordinances and resolutions of the Council, subject to enforcement by the City Administrator or by officers subject to his or her direction and supervision, are faithfully executed.
 - (5) Prepare and submit the annual budget and capital program to the Council.
 - (6) Submit to Council and make available to the public a complete report on the finances and administrative activities of the City as of the end of each fiscal year.
 - (7) Make such other reports as the Council may require concerning the operations of municipal departments, offices, boards, commissions and agencies subject to his or her direction and supervision.

- (8) Keep the Council fully advised as to the financial condition and future operating and capital needs of the City and make such recommendations to the Council concerning the affairs of the City as he or she deems desirable.
- (9) Require reports and information of subordinate officers and employees of the City as he or she deems necessary in the orderly operation of the City, or when requested to do so by the Council or any board or commission of the City.
- (10) Execute on behalf of the City all contracts and agreements, except as otherwise provided in this Charter.
- (11) Affix to official documents and instruments of the City the City Administrator's Seal, which shall be the seal of the City, but the absence of the seal shall not affect the validity of any such document or instrument.
- (12) Perform such other powers, duties and functions as are conferred or required by this Charter, by any ordinance or resolution of the Council, or by the general laws of the State of Ohio.

(C) The City Administrator shall provide staff support to the Mayor through his or her office or independent from his or her office as determined by the Mayor. The City Administrator, when requested by the Mayor or Clerk of Council on behalf of the Council shall provide additional staff support to the Council and/or the Clerk of Council.

(D) The City Administrator or his or her designated representative may attend meetings of the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Board of Zoning Appeals with the right to participate at meetings and in discussions, but the City Administrator or his or her designated representative shall not vote on any matter before the Commission. (Amended 11-8-16)

ARTICLE VI ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

SECTION 6.01 DIRECTOR OF LAW.

(A) The Director of Law shall be under the supervision, direction and control of both the Mayor and Council, who shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by Council by a majority vote of its members. The Director of Law shall serve at the pleasure of the Mayor and Council and may be suspended or removed from office without cause by the Mayor with the consent of the Council granted by a majority vote of its members, or by the Council by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of its members without the consent of the Mayor.

(B) The Director of Law shall be an attorney-at-law duly authorized to practice law in the State of Ohio. The Director of Law shall not hold any other incompatible public office, under the laws of Ohio, except he or she may hold office in a political party or be a delegate to a political party convention, serve as a notary public, serve as a member or officer in the military reserve or national guard, serve in any office, position or capacity to further intergovernmental cooperation, and may hold any office permitted by this Charter, the ordinances or resolutions of the City or the laws of Ohio.

(C) The Director of Law shall be the legal advisor, prosecuting attorney and counsel for the City, and subject to the direction of Council, shall represent the City in all proceedings in Court or before any administrative board or body. The Director of Law shall perform all other powers, duties and functions now or hereafter imposed on Directors of Law under the laws of Ohio; and shall perform other duties that are legal in nature as required by this Charter, by ordinance or resolution, or as directed by the Mayor or City Administrator.

(D) The Council may provide for assistants and special counsel to the Director of Law. All assistants shall be appointed by the Director of Law. The assistants shall be responsible to the Director of Law and when authorized, may exercise all or any part of the powers, duties and functions granted to the Director of Law under this Section. Special counsel may be employed by Council to perform powers, duties and functions authorized by and in the manner provided by Council.

(E) In the event of a vacancy in the office of Director of Law, a successor shall be appointed in the same manner as provided in Division (A) of this Section in the case of an original appointment. The Director of Law shall designate, by a writing filed with the Clerk of Council, a qualified person to serve as Acting Director of Law in the event of his or her temporary absence or disability. In the event of an extended absence or disability beyond forty-five (45) consecutive days, the Acting Director of Law shall be confirmed or removed from exercising the powers, duties and functions of the Director of Law as provided in this Section.
(Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 6.02 DIRECTOR OF FINANCE.

(A) The Director of Finance shall be under the supervision, direction and control of the Mayor and Council, who shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by Council by a majority vote of its members. The Director of Finance shall serve at the pleasure of the Mayor and Council and may be suspended or removed without cause by the Mayor with the consent of the Council granted by a majority vote of its members, or by Council by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of its members without the consent of the Mayor.

(B) The Director of Finance shall be qualified by training or experience to carry out the powers, duties and functions of the office. The Mayor and the Council shall be the sole judges of the qualifications of the Director of Finance. The Director of Finance shall not hold any other public office, except he or she may hold office in a political party or be a delegate to a political party convention, serve as a notary public, serve as a member or officer in the military reserve or national guard, serve in any office, position or capacity to further intergovernmental cooperation, and may hold any office permitted by this Charter, ordinance or resolution and the laws of Ohio.

(C) The Director of Finance shall be the chief fiscal officer of the City and shall perform the powers, duties and functions now or hereafter given to City Auditors and Treasurers under the general laws of Ohio to the extent those laws are not in conflict with this Charter. The Director of Finance, in addition to the powers, duties and functions prescribed by this Charter, shall have other powers, duties and functions as required by ordinance or resolution, or as directed by the Mayor. The Director of Finance shall keep the financial records of the City, establish the accounting systems, financial records and reports used by the offices, departments, divisions, bureaus, boards and commissions of the City; assist the City Administrator in the preparation and submission of appropriation measures, estimates, budgets, capital programs and other financial matters; provide full and complete information concerning the financial affairs and status of the City as requested by the City Administrator, Mayor or Council; and provide full and complete information and assistance concerning the finances or accounting systems or records of any office, department, division, bureau, board or commission of the City as requested by the City Administrator.

(D) In the event of a vacancy in the office of Director of Finance, a successor shall be appointed in the same manner as provided in Division (A) of this Section in the case of an original appointment. The Director of Finance shall designate in writing, filed with the Clerk of Council, a qualified person to serve as Acting Director of Finance in the event of his or her temporary absence or disability. In the event of an extended absence or disability beyond forty-five (45) consecutive days, the Acting Director shall be confirmed or removed from exercising the powers, duties and functions of the Director of Finance as provided in this Section.

(E) The Council shall provide for an independent Internal Control Audit of all City accounts which shall occur at least once every six (6) years and Council may provide for more than frequent audits as it deems necessary. Such audits shall be made by a certified public accountant or firm of such accounts who have no personal interest, direct or indirect, in the fiscal affairs of the City's government or any of its officers. The Council may, without requiring competitive bids, designate such account or firm annually or for a period not exceeding three (3) years. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 6.03 OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

(A) The following administrative departments are created upon the effective date of the Charter, except that the Department of Fire shall be created only if the City's fire protection services shall cease to be provided by a fire district or under contract with another political subdivision or private fire company:

- (1) A Department of Police Services to be headed by a Police Chief appointed by the Mayor, confirmed by Council and under the general direction and supervision of the Mayor.
- (2) A Department of Fire Services if and when such department is authorized by the Council, by ordinance or resolution, pursuant to this Division A, and when created the Department of Fire Services shall be headed by a Fire Chief appointed by the Mayor, confirmed by Council and under the general direction and supervision of the Mayor.
- (3) A Department of Utility Services to be headed by a Director of Utility Services, which shall administer the water and sewer facilities and services.
- (4) A Department of Public Services to be headed by a Director of Public Services, to include the functions of streets and cemeteries and other matters assigned by ordinance or resolution.
- (5) A Department of Engineering to be headed by a City Engineer, however the Council must first authorize this department by ordinance or resolution. This function may also be provided by contract with appropriate engineering firms, as determined and selected by the Council by ordinance or resolution.
- (6) A Department of Inspection to be headed by a Chief Inspector to provide for zoning, building and housing inspections and to provide other functions as may be determined by ordinance or resolution. This function may be provided by contract as determined and selected by the Council by ordinance or resolution.
- (7) Such other departments and divisions or other sub-units thereof as created by ordinance or resolution.

(B) The Departments of Utility Services, Public Services, Engineering, and Inspection shall be under the direction and supervision of the City Administrator.

(C) In the event the City does not exercise functions requiring any of the departments enumerated in Division (A) of this Section at the time this Charter becomes effective, such departments shall not be provided for until the Council shall authorize their creation by ordinance or resolution.

(D) The Council may abolish, combine, merge, change or alter any department created or authorized by Division (A) of this Section by ordinance or resolution, except that the Departments of Police Services shall not be abolished, combined or merged.

(E) The departments and divisions of the City, and their administrative heads, shall have those powers, duties and functions as provided by this Charter, by ordinance or resolution, and as provided by the general laws of Ohio; except if such general laws are inconsistent with this Charter or the ordinances or resolutions of the City. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 6.04 ACTING DEPARTMENT AND DIVISION HEADS.

In the event of a vacancy or the temporary absence or disability of the head of any administrative department or division authorized or created pursuant to Section 6.03 of this Charter, the Mayor in the case of police and fire and the City Administrator, other than with respect to police and fire may appoint an acting head of the department or division until the vacancy is filled or the temporary absence or disability is removed. (Amended 11-8-16)

ARTICLE VII BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

SECTION 7.01 MERIT SYSTEM - PERSONNEL BOARD OF REVIEW.

(A) Merit Principle. All appointments and promotions of City employees shall be made on the basis of merit and fitness demonstrated through a competitive selection process to the extent practicable, except as otherwise provided by ordinance or resolution.

(B) Classified and Unclassified Service. Council shall establish a classified and unclassified service for the employees of the City. Council shall adopt ordinances or resolutions setting forth personnel practices and procedures to define and govern the classified and unclassified service of the City.

(C) Composition and Terms. The Personnel Board of Review shall consist of five (5) persons who are electors of the City during their term of office, who shall serve overlapping three-year terms and shall be appointed by a majority vote of the members of Council. The first appointments under this Charter of Board Members shall be as follows: two shall be appointed for three year terms, two shall be appointed for two year terms and one shall be appointed for a one year term.

(D) Powers and Duties. The Personnel Board of Review shall have the power and duty to hear appeals from administrative determinations made pursuant to ordinances and resolutions setting forth personnel practices and procedures; and any other powers, duties and functions as may be provided by ordinance or resolution.

(E) Discipline of Unclassified Personnel. The dismissal or suspension of unclassified personnel may be appealed to the Council for review. It shall require five affirmative Council votes to affirm the dismissal or suspension of an unclassified person who has been removed or suspended by the City Administrator or other appointing authority due to acts or omissions constituting misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance with respect to their official actions or work. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 7.02 PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION.

(A) There is hereby created a Planning and Zoning Commission consisting of seven (7) persons who are electors of the City during their term of office to be appointed by Council by a majority vote of its members. Members of the Planning and Zoning Commission shall serve overlapping four year terms of office.

(B) The powers, duties and functions of the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be provided by this Charter and the ordinances and resolutions of the City. In the absence of any such ordinances or resolutions, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall have the power to review and approve plats and shall have all of the other powers and authority conferred upon city planning commissions by State law. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 7.03 BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS.

(A) There is hereby created a Board of Zoning Appeals consisting of five (5) persons who are electors of the City during their term of office to be appointed by Council by a majority vote of its members. Members of the Board shall serve overlapping four year terms of office.

(B) The Board of Zoning Appeals shall have the power to hear and decide appeals for exceptions to and variances in, the application of resolutions, ordinances, regulations and other legislative measures and orders of administrative officials or agencies governing zoning in the City, as may be required to afford justice and avoid unreasonable hardship, subject to such reasonable standards as shall be prescribed by Council by ordinance or resolution. The Board shall have such additional powers, duties and functions, relative to appeals from actions of the City's administrative officers or employees concerning public buildings, streets or other public property or works, as provided by ordinance or resolution. Appeals from actions of the Board shall be directly to an appropriate Court and not to the Council.

(C) The Board of Zoning Appeals may make advisory recommendations to the Council and the Planning and Zoning Commission concerning zoning matters as it believes to be in the best interest of the City. The Board shall have such other powers, duties and functions consistent with this Charter, as provided by the City's ordinances and resolutions.
(Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 7.04 PARK AND RECREATION BOARD.

(A) There is hereby created a Park and Recreation Board consisting of five (5) persons who are electors of the City during their term of office to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by Council by a majority vote of its members. Two of the members shall be appointed from among persons recommended by the boards of education of the school districts serving the City as follows: one from the Southwest Licking Local School District and one from the Licking Heights Local School District, or the successor to such Districts. Members of the Board shall serve overlapping four year terms of office.

(B) The Park and Recreation Board shall elect one of its own members as chairman to serve a term of one year. Vacancies on the Board shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments were made. The organization and duties of the Board shall be as provided for in the ordinances and resolutions of Council.

(C) The Park and Recreation Board shall be subject to the purchasing and financial appropriations as well as other regulatory ordinances or resolutions of Council. All expenditures shall be approved by the City Administrator.

The City Administrator shall have the power and duty to employ a Park Manager subject to the confirmation of such employment by a majority vote of the members of Council. Council may consider input from Park Board. The Park Manager shall be responsible to the City Administrator with recommendations from the Park Board. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 7.05 CHARTER REVIEW COMMISSION.

(A) Beginning with the first Council meeting in October, 2019 and each five (5) years thereafter, the Council shall appoint a Charter Review Commission consisting of seven (7) persons who are electors of the City during their term of office to serve for a term of one year.

(B) The Commission shall review the provisions of the Charter and shall make written recommendations, if any, to the Council for revisions to the Charter. The Council may cause any of the recommendations to be submitted to a vote of the electors of the City Charter amendment.

(C) The Council shall appropriate sufficient funds for the operation and expenses of the Charter Review Commission. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 7.06 ORGANIZATION, VACANCIES.

(A) Unless otherwise provided in this Charter, each of the City's boards and commissions whether created by this Charter or by ordinance or resolution, shall:

- (1) Organize at its first meeting each year by electing a chairman, vice chairman and secretary. The chairman and vice chairman shall be members of the board or commission and the secretary may be elected from within or without the membership of the board or commission. The secretary shall keep an accurate and complete record of the proceedings of the board or commission and shall file a copy of its proceedings with the Clerk of Council for public inspection.
- (2) Take action by motion, and a majority vote of the members of the board or commission shall be necessary to take action. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum. All members of boards and commissions, appointed to office under Sections 7.01 through 7.05 of this Charter shall be electors of the City during their term of office.
- (3) Adopt rules for calling regular and special meetings, as well as the conduct and governance of the board or commission. However, the rules shall not conflict with the provisions of this Charter or ordinances or resolutions of the City, and shall be in conformity with Ohio's open meetings law.

(B) Unless otherwise provided in this Charter, a vacancy during the term of any member of a board or commission created by this Charter or by ordinance or resolution shall be filled for the unexpired term, if any, in the manner authorized for an original appointment; provided that if such appointing authority shall fail to fill the vacancy by appointment within sixty days, the Mayor or Council shall fill the vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term, if any.

(C) Members of board and commissions appointed to office under Sections 7.01 through 7.05 shall hold no other office or position of employment with the City during their term of office.

(D) Council may not abolish or combine boards and commissions specifically created in this Charter. (Amended 11-8-16)

ARTICLE VIII FINANCE, TAXATION AND DEBT

SECTION 8.01 GENERAL.

The laws of Ohio relating to budgets, appropriations, taxation, debts, bonds, assessments and other fiscal matters of the City shall be applicable to the City, except as modified by or necessarily inconsistent with the provisions of this Charter, or when provision therefore is made in the Constitution of Ohio; provided that the Council shall not adopt a municipal income tax unless the income tax is approved by a majority vote of the electors voting on the issue. This prohibition shall not affect the ability of the City to participate in a joint economic development district under the laws of Ohio.

SECTION 8.02 CONTRACTING POWERS AND PROCEDURES.

(A) The City Administrator shall be the contracting officer of the City and shall award and execute all contracts on behalf of the City.

(B) When any expenditure or contract is more than the amount specified by the laws of Ohio, unless a lesser amount is established by Council, whichever is less, for which work may be accomplished only after advertisement and bidding, such contract or expenditure shall first be authorized or directed by an ordinance or resolution passed by the Council and shall be advertised once a week for at least two weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the City; provided the Council, by an ordinance or resolution adopted by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of its members, may authorize, without advertising and competitive bidding, contracts and expenditures for any purpose where the statutory or common law of Ohio does not require competitive bidding. Council may from time to time, provide for alternate methods of publication including publication by electronic means when determined appropriate so long as full-text copies of actions of Council are maintained in the Office of the Clerk of Council.

(C) When it becomes necessary to make alterations or modifications in connection with any work or improvements covered by contract, they shall be made only upon the order of the City Administrator. The alterations or modifications amount(s) that may be approved solely by the City Administrator shall be limited to the amount prescribed in Part B of this Section. Any alteration or modification in excess of this amount shall require approval by Council.

(D) No contract, agreement or other contractual obligation involving the expenditure of money shall be entered into or authorized by the City Administrator unless the Director of Finance or his or her duly authorized representative shall first certify:

- (1) That the money required for such contract, agreement, obligation or expenditure is in the City's treasury or in the process of collection thereto, and
- (2) That the money has been appropriated by Council for the purpose of the contract, which may be included in a general description of purpose, and it remains unencumbered.

The certification as to the availability of funds and the appropriation of funds shall be filed and recorded in the accounting records of the City and a copy furnished the vendor or contractor. Without the certification, contractual obligations shall be unenforceable against the City unless subsequently authorized by the Council by a majority vote of its members.

(E) The City Administrator shall not divide any order or contract to avoid the requirements of competitive bidding. (Amended 11-8-16)

**ARTICLE IX
NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS****SECTION 9.01 NOMINATIONS.**

Nominations for all elected offices of the City shall be made by non-partisan petition only and no primary election shall be held to nominate officers of the City. Nominating petitions for all elected offices of the City shall be in the form determined by the election authorities provided under the general laws of the Ohio and signed by electors of the City. In the case of petitions for members of Council to be elected at-large or from wards, such signatures gathered shall equal in number to not less than one percent (1%) nor more than three percent (3%) of those electors of the City or ward, as appropriate, who voted at the last preceding gubernatorial election. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 9.02 REGULAR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The regular municipal elections for all elected offices, and for issues to be presented to the electors of the City, shall be held on the dates and at the times fixed by the election laws of Ohio for general statutory plan cities, except that all such offices shall be elected to terms of office as provided in this Charter. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 9.03 SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

The Council may, at any time, order a special election by ordinance or resolution which shall set forth the date and purpose of the election, including but not limited to the referral of pending ordinances and resolutions to the electors for their approval or rejection. Special elections may be held on any date, including but not limited to the dates of general and primary elections in odd or even numbered years.

SECTION 9.04 CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

All regular and special elections shall be conducted by the election officials as established under the laws of Ohio. Such elections shall be held in conformity with the provisions of this Charter. Where the Charter is silent, the provisions of the election laws of Ohio shall be followed.

**ARTICLE X
INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL****SECTION 10.01 INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.**

Ordinances, resolutions, issues and other measures may be proposed by initiative petition and adopted by election, and ordinances and resolutions adopted by the Council shall be subject to referendum, as provided by the Constitution and laws of Ohio, provided ordinances and resolutions calling elections under this Charter shall not be subject to referendum.

SECTION 10.02 RECALL.

(A) The electors shall have the power to remove from office by a recall election any elected official of the City in the manner provided in this Section.

(B) If the elected official shall have served six months of his or her term, an elector or electors of the City may serve written notice upon the Clerk of Council of their intent to circulate petitions for the recall of a named elected official or officials. No petitions for the recall of an elected official may be circulated until such written notice of intent is served upon the Clerk of Council. Not later than thirty days after service of such notice of intent on the Clerk of Council, such persons may file, with the Clerk of Council, a petition demanding the removal of an elected official. Separate petitions shall be filed for each elected official sought to be removed by recall. The Clerk shall note thereon the name and address of the person filing the petition and the date of such filing, and deliver to such person a receipt therefor and attach a copy thereof to said petition. Such petition may be circulated in separate parts, but the separate parts shall be bound together and filed as one instrument. Each part shall contain the name and office of the person whose removal is sought. Such petition shall be signed by at least that number of electors which equals twenty percent (20%) in number of the electors voting at the last preceding regular municipal election, provided, if the petition is filed demanding the removal of a ward Council member, such petition shall be signed by at least that number of electors from such ward which equals twenty percent (20%) in number of the electors voting in such ward at the last preceding regular municipal election.

(C) Within ten days after the day on which such petition is filed, the Clerk of Council shall determine whether or not it meets the requirements hereof. If the Clerk of Council shall find the petition insufficient, the Clerk shall promptly certify the particulars in which the petition is insufficient, deliver a copy of the certificate to the person who filed the petition and make a record of such delivery. Such person shall be allowed a period of ten days after the day on which such delivery was made in which to make the petition sufficient. If the Clerk of Council shall find the petition sufficient, the Clerk shall promptly so certify to Council and shall deliver a copy of such certificate to the person whose removal is sought within five days and make a record of such delivery.

(D) If the person whose removal is sought shall not resign within five days after the day on which the Clerk's certificate shall have been delivered, Council shall, by ordinance or resolution, fix a day for holding a recall election, which date shall not be less than forty days nor more than sixty days after the date of the Clerk's certification of sufficiency to the Council, and shall cause notice of such recall election to be published on the same day of each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the City. At such recall election, this question shall be placed upon the ballot: "Shall (naming the person whose removal is sought) be allowed to continue as (naming the office)," with the provision on the ballot for voting affirmatively or negatively. In the event of a majority of the vote is negative, such person shall be removed, the office shall be vacant, and such vacancy shall be filled as provided in this Charter. If the person is not removed at such recall election, no further recall petitions shall be filed against him or her for a period of one year following such election. In the event that a recall election is ordered, as provided by this Section, for a ward Council member, only the electors of the ward which such Council member represents shall be entitled to vote upon the issue of recall.
(Amended 11-8-16)

ARTICLE XI GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 11.01 REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS.

(A) Elected officials and members of Boards and Commissions shall be removed for cause as provided in this Section of the Charter.

(B) As used in this Section of the Charter, the "Charging Official" shall mean: the "Mayor" except where the person accused of a ground for removal is the person holding the office of Mayor, or the president pro-tempore of Council where the person sought to be removed for cause holds the office of Mayor.

(C) The Charging Official, if he or she has reason to believe there is probable cause (as such causes are defined in this Section 11.01) for the removal of an elected official or member of a Board or Commission, shall give notice of the alleged cause for removal and the time, date and place of the commencement of hearing for removal, which shall not be earlier than ten days after the service of the notice to the accused person by personal service, certified mail, or by leaving a copy of such notice at the person's last known place of residence in the City. At such time, date and place and at any adjourned meetings, the Council shall hear, provide an opportunity to the accused person to be heard and present defenses, and determine whether the accused person shall be removed from his or her office. The Council may remove an official for any of the following causes by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council, provided that if the accused person is a member of Council, such person shall not be counted in determining required majorities:

- (1) Unexcused absences from any three consecutive regular meetings of the Council or the Board or Commission on which such person serves or any six regular or special meetings thereof in any year, provided the accused person received notice of special meetings. An absence from a regular or special meeting may be excused by a majority vote of the members of the Council or the Board or Commission on which such person serves at any time, including the excusing of any absence after action is initiated but prior to the commencement of hearings for the person's removal under this Section.
- (2) Failure to possess or maintain the qualifications of the office.
- (3) A determination that the accused person is guilty of misfeasance, malfeasance or nonfeasance in office.
- (4) Conviction of a crime that is a felony.

(D) Upon the removal of an official from office pursuant to this Section, the office of the offending person shall be vacant, subject to any appeal to and review by an appropriate court, and the vacancy shall be filled as provided in this Charter.

(E) The removal of an official or the occurrence of any of the causes permitting the removal shall not invalidate any action of the official or any body, including the Council, in which the member participated. The subsequent removal of a person who fills a vacancy created pursuant to this Section by the reinstatement by a court of a person previously removed by the Council, shall not invalidate any action of the person who filled the vacancy or any body, including the Council, in which such person who filled the vacancy participated.

(F) The Council shall be the judge of the qualifications of and of the grounds for removal from office and shall conduct the proceedings relative to removal. The Council shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and require the production of evidence, either on its own motion or through the process of any appropriate court or officer thereof. A person charged with conduct constituting grounds for removal from office shall be entitled to a public hearing. A record of the proceedings shall be made and preserved. A notice of such hearing shall be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the City at least one week in advance of the hearing, and in such an event, the Mayor, or other presiding officer of the Council, may reschedule the time, date and place of the hearing set by the Charging Official to accommodate the publication of the notice. If the hearing is rescheduled, the Mayor or other presiding officer, shall notify the accused person of such fact. Decisions made by the Council under this Section shall be subject to review by the Courts on matters of law and whether the Council acted arbitrarily and without probative evidence to support the grounds for removal.

(G) The Director of Law or special counsel appointed by the Director of Law shall prosecute the removal proceedings before the Council and any review thereof by the Courts. If a person accused is not finally removed, the City shall pay the reasonable costs of the defense of such person and any compensation withheld pending the appeal of the action of the Council.

SECTION 11.02 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST, ETHICS, CAMPAIGN FINANCING.

The laws of Ohio pertaining to conflicts of interest, criminal misbehavior, ethics and financial disclosure by municipal officials and employees, and campaign financing and other election practices of candidates for municipal office shall apply under this Charter.

SECTION 11.03 SUCCESSION.

The City of Pataskala under this Charter is hereby declared to be the legal successor of the City of Pataskala under the laws of Ohio; and shall have title to all property, real and personal, owned by its predecessor, including all moneys on deposit and all taxes or assessments in process of collection, together with all accounts receivable and rights of action. The City shall be liable for all outstanding orders, contracts and debts of its predecessor, and any other obligations for which it may be held liable by any court of competent jurisdiction. All contracts entered into by the City or for its benefit prior to the effective date of this Charter shall continue in full force and effect.

SECTION 11.04 EFFECT OF CHARTER ON EXISTING LAWS AND RIGHTS.

(A) The adoption of this Charter and any amendments thereafter shall not affect any pre-existing rights of the City nor any right, liability, pending suit or prosecution, either on behalf of or against the City or any officer thereof, nor any franchise granted by the City nor pending proceedings for the authorization of public improvements or the levy of assessments therefor. Except as a contrary intent appears in this Charter, all acts of Council of the City including ordinances and resolutions in effect at the date this Charter became effective, shall continue in effect until amended or repealed.

(B) No action or proceedings pending against the City or an officer thereof shall be abated or affected by the adoption of this Charter and any amendments thereafter. All actions or proceedings shall be prosecuted or defended under the laws in effect at the time they were filed. (Amended 11-8-05.)

SECTION 11.05 RETIREMENT SYSTEM - HEALTH DISTRICT.

The laws of Ohio governing the retirement of officers and employees of the City and the organization of health districts shall be applicable under this Charter.

SECTION 11.06 AMENDMENT OF CHARTER.

This Charter may be amended by the voters of the City as provided by the Constitution of Ohio. (Amended 11-8-16)

SECTION 11.07 EFFECT OF PARTIAL INVALIDITY.

A determination that all or any part of any Article, Section or Division of this Charter is invalid shall not invalidate or impair the force and effect of any other part, except to the extent that the other part is wholly dependent for its operation upon the part declared invalid.

SECTION 11.08 OATH OF OFFICE.

The following oath or affirmation, or some other suitable oath or affirmation, shall be signed by each elected or appointed officer and filed with the Clerk of Council.

**City of Pataskala
Oath of Office**

I, <state your name>, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear or affirm that I will conform to and uphold the Constitution of both the United States of America and the State of Ohio, and will support the Charter and all ordinances and resolutions of the City of Pataskala, Ohio;

I will be loyal and, with strict adherence, obey the duties of my office set forth by law and the will of the citizens of the City of Pataskala, Ohio,

So help me God.

Failure to take the oath or affirmation shall not cause a loss of qualifications for and the holding of an elected office unless the officer shall refuse or fail to sign an oath or affirmation and to file it with the Clerk of Council within forty-five (45) days after notice is given by the Clerk of Council that a signed oath or affirmation has not been filed with the Clerk of Council.
(Amended 11-8-16)

**ARTICLE XII
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

SECTION 12.01 EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHARTER.

This Charter took effect January 1, 1998. Proposed amendments to the Charter may be submitted to the electors of the City as provided by this Charter and the Constitution of Ohio. If approved by a majority of the electors voting, the amendments shall take effect from the date the final result of the election is certified by the election authorities for the purpose of designating, nominating and electing officers of the City and conducting municipal elections.
(Amended 11-8-05.)

SECTION 12.02 EFFECT OF CHARTER ON EXISTING OFFICES.

Except as otherwise provided by this Charter, all persons holding office at the time this Charter and any amendments thereafter take effect shall continue in office and in the performance of their duties until other provisions have been made in accordance with this Charter for the performance or discontinuance of the duties of the office. When that provision shall have been made, the term of any officer shall expire and the office shall be abolished. The powers conferred and the duties imposed upon any officer, body, commission, board, department or division of the City under the laws of Ohio, this Charter or under any municipal ordinance, resolution or contract in force at the time this Charter or any amendments thereafter takes effect, if the office, body, commission, board, department or division is abolished by this Charter, shall be thereafter exercised and discharged by those upon whom are imposed corresponding functions, powers and duties by this Charter or by any ordinance or resolution of Council thereafter enacted.
(Amended 11-8-05.)

SECTION 12.03 CONTINUANCE OF PRESENT EMPLOYMENT.

Every employee of the City on the effective date of this Charter and any amendments thereafter shall continue in such employment subject in all respects to the provisions of this Charter and ordinances, resolutions, rules or regulations enacted or promulgated under this Charter. (Amended 11-8-05.)

TITLE FIVE - Administrative

- Chap. 121. Mayor.
- Chap. 123. City Administrator.
- Chap. 125. Department of Law.
- Chap. 127. Department of Finance.
- Chap. 129. Department of Police Services.
- Chap. 131. Department of Utility Services.
- Chap. 133. Department of Public Services.
- Chap. 141. Personnel Board of Review.
- Chap. 143. Planning and Zoning Commission.
- Chap. 145. Board of Zoning Appeals.
- Chap. 147. Park and Recreation Board.
- Chap. 149. City Records Commission.
- Chap. 163. Employment Provisions.

CHAPTER 121 Mayor

EDITOR'S NOTE: There are no sections in Chapter 121. This chapter has been established to provide a place for cross references and future legislation.

CROSS REFERENCES

- Charter provisions -See CHTR. 5.01
- Powers of Mayor - see CHTR. 5.02
- Vacancy - see CHTR. 5.03
- Elections - see CHTR. 9.01 - 9.04
- Removal of officials - see CHTR. 11.01
- Conflict of interest, ethics, campaign financing -
see CHTR. 11.02
- Oath of office - see CHTR. 11.08

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CHAPTER 123
City Administrator

123.01 Assistant to City Administrator.

123.02 Disposition of unneeded or obsolete property.

123.03 Use of propertyroom.com.

CROSS REFERENCES

Charter provisions - see CHTR. 5.04

Powers of City Administrator - see CHTR. 5.05

Contracting powers and procedures - see CHTR. 8.02

123.01 ASSISTANT TO CITY ADMINISTRATOR.

(a) The position of Assistant to the City Administrator is hereby created within the City.

(b) The City Administrator shall appoint the Assistant to the City Administrator.

(c) Said position shall be an unclassified position and shall receive compensation within the prescribed range of pay grades commencing at PS 11-2 annually.
(Ord. 2007-3774. Passed 6-4-07.)

(d) Editor's Note: Ordinance 2009-3898 changed the job title of the Assistant to the City Administrator/Director of Public Services to Director of Public Services.

123.02 DISPOSITION OF UNNEEDED OR OBSOLETE PROPERTY.

The City Administrator is authorized and directed to provide for the sale of surplus equipment and supplies, including motor vehicles, in the following manner:

- (a) At such time as equipment, including motor vehicles, and supplies of the Municipality serve no useful municipal purpose, the City Administrator shall provide for the sale of such equipment or supplies as provided in this section. Such determinations shall be made not less than once during each calendar year.
- (b) Sale of surplus equipment, as determined under subsection (a) hereof, shall be sold by the City Administrator by one or more of the following methods:
 - (1) By the acceptance of sealed bids, after advertising not less than one time in a newspaper of general circulation in the Municipality.
 - (2) By public auction, after advertisement for not less than one time in a newspaper of general circulation in the Municipality.
 - (3) If to other governmental units or political subdivisions within the State of Ohio, at fair market value determined by the City Administrator as evidenced by sufficient documentation to establish reasonable inquiry and investigation to determine such value under the facts and circumstances present at the time such determinations are to be made.

- (c) The proceeds for the sale of surplus property shall be deposited in the Municipal Treasury to the credit of the division having jurisdiction and control over such property.
- (d) The City Administrator shall keep full and accurate records of the sale of such property.
- (e) The City Administrator shall estimate the value of equipment or supplies to be sold under the provisions of this section. The sale of equipment or supplies having an estimated value in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) shall be authorized by Council before sale as provided in subsection (b) hereof. The authorization shall be made by motion entered upon the minutes of Council.
- (f) For items determined to have a fair market value of less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) by disposition by the City Administrator under such terms and conditions as the City Administrator determines to be appropriate after consultation with and the concurrence of Council.
(Ord. 2008-3837. Passed 1-7-08.)
- (g) The Utilities Department is hereby authorized to dispose of all excess scrap metal upon passage of this subsection. Thereafter, the time frame set forth herein shall be continued or Section 123.02 shall be amended to permanently incorporate this or other similar process for property disposal.
(Res. 2011-041. Passed 9-6-11.)

123.03 USE OF PROPERTYROOM.COM.

The Division of Police Services is hereby authorized to utilize the services of propertyroom.com for the disposal of current and future unneeded or obsolete items. The Division of Police Services shall provide periodic reports to the City Administrator and the Mayor of the items processed through propertyroom.com.
(Ord. 2011-4033. Passed 6-20-11.)

CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF PATASKALA

PART THREE - TRAFFIC CODE

TITLE ONE - Administration

Chap. 301. Definitions.

Chap. 303. Enforcement, Impounding and Penalty.

Chap. 305. Traffic Control.

CHAPTER 301 Definitions

301.01	Meaning of words and phrases.	301.26	Private road or driveway.
301.02	Agricultural tractor.	301.27	Public safety vehicle.
301.03	Alley.	301.28	Railroad.
301.031	Beacon; hybrid beacon.	301.29	Railroad sign or signal.
301.04	Bicycle; motorized bicycle; moped.	301.30	Railroad train.
301.05	Bus.	301.31	Residence district.
301.06	Business district.	301.32	Right of way.
301.07	Commercial tractor.	301.321	Road service vehicle.
301.08	Controlled-access highway.	301.33	Roadway.
301.09	Crosswalk.	301.34	Safety zone.
301.10	Driver or operator.	301.35	School bus.
301.11	Emergency vehicle.	301.36	Semitrailer.
301.12	Explosives.	301.361	Shared-use path.
301.13	Expressway.	301.37	Sidewalk.
301.14	Flammable liquid.	301.38	State route.
301.15	Freeway.	301.39	Stop (when required).
301.16	Gross weight.	301.40	Stopping or standing.
301.161	Highway maintenance vehicle.	301.41	Stop intersection.
301.162	Highway traffic signal.	301.42	Street or highway; arterial street.
301.17	Intersection.	301.43	Through street or highway.
301.18	Laned street or highway.	301.44	Thruway.
301.181	Median.	301.45	Traffic.
301.19	Motorcycle.	301.46	Traffic control device.
301.20	Motor vehicle.	301.47	Traffic control signal.
301.201	Operate.	301.48	Trailer.
301.21	Park or parking.	301.49	Truck.
301.22	Pedestrian.	301.50	Urban district.
301.23	Person.	301.51	Vehicle.
301.24	Pole trailer.	301.52	Wheelchair, motorized.
301.25	Police officer.		
301.251	Predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense.		

CROSS REFERENCES

See sectional histories for similar State law
Funeral procession defined - see TRAF. 331.24
Street racing defined - see TRAF. 333.07
Studded tire defined - see TRAF. 339.11
Blind person defined - see TRAF. 371.02
Snowmobile, off-highway motorcycle and all purpose vehicle
defined - see TRAF. 375.01
School zones defined - see TRAF. 333.03(b)

301.01 MEANING OF WORDS AND PHRASES.

The following words and phrases when used in this Traffic Code, except as otherwise provided, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this chapter.

301.02 AGRICULTURAL TRACTOR.

"Agricultural tractor" means every self-propelling vehicle designed or used for drawing other vehicles or wheeled machinery but having no provision for carrying loads independently of such other vehicles, and used principally for agricultural purposes. (ORC 4511.01(J))

301.03 ALLEY.

"Alley" means a street or highway intended to provide access to the rear or side of lots or buildings in urban districts and not intended for the purpose of through vehicular traffic, and includes any street or highway that has been declared an "alley" by Council. (ORC 4511.01(XX))

301.031 BEACON; HYBRID BEACON.

(a) "Beacon" means a highway traffic signal with one or more signal sections that operate in a flashing mode. (ORC 4511.01(KKK))

(b) "Hybrid beacon" means a type of beacon that is intentionally placed in a dark mode between periods of operation where no indications are displayed and, when in operation, displays both steady and flashing traffic control signal indications.
(ORC 4511.01(LL))

301.04 BICYCLE; MOTORIZED BICYCLE; MOPED

(a) "Bicycle" means every device, other than a device that is designed solely for use as a play vehicle by a child, that is propelled solely by human power, upon which a person may ride and that has two or more wheels any of which is more than fourteen inches in diameter.
(ORC 4511.01(G))

(b) "Motorized bicycle" or "moped" means any vehicle having either two tandem wheels or one wheel in the front and two wheels in the rear, that may be pedaled and that is equipped with a helper motor of not more than fifty cubic centimeters piston displacement which produces no more than one brake horsepower and is capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed of no greater than twenty miles per hour on a level surface. (ORC 4511.01(H))

- (c) At a location controlled by a traffic control signal, regardless of the distance between the separate intersections as described in subsection (b) of this section:
- (1) If a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk has not been designated on the roadway within the median between the separate intersections, the two intersections and the roadway and median constitute one intersection.
 - (2) Where a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk line is designated on the roadway on the intersection approach, the area within the crosswalk and any area beyond the designated stop line or yield line constitute part of the intersection.
 - (3) Where a crosswalk is designated on a roadway on the departure from the intersection, the intersection includes the area that extends to the far side of the crosswalk. (ORC 4511.01(KK))

301.18 LANED STREET OR HIGHWAY.

"Laned street or highway" means a street or highway the roadway of which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.
(ORC 4511.01(GG))

301.181 MEDIAN.

"Median" means the area between two roadways of a divided highway, measured from edge of traveled way to edge of traveled way, but excluding turn lanes. The width of a median may be different between intersections, between interchanges, and at opposite approaches of the same intersection. (ORC 4511.01(NNN))

301.19 MOTORCYCLE.

"Motorcycle" means every motor vehicle, other than a tractor, having a seat or saddle for the use of the operator and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, including but not limited to, motor vehicles known as "motor-driven cycle," "motor scooter," "autocycle," "cab-enclosed motorcycle" or "motorcycle" without regard to weight or brake horsepower. (ORC 4511.01(C))

301.20 MOTOR VEHICLE.

"Motor vehicle" means every vehicle propelled or drawn by power other than muscular power, except motorized bicycles, road rollers, traction engines, power shovels, power cranes and other equipment used in construction work and not designed for or employed in general highway transportation, hole-digging machinery, well-drilling machinery, ditch-digging machinery, farm machinery, and trailers designed and used exclusively to transport a boat between a place of storage and a marina, or in and around a marina, when drawn or towed on a street or highway for a distance of no more than ten miles and at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour or less.
(ORC 4511.01(B))

301.201 OPERATE.

"Operate" means to cause or have caused movement of a vehicle.
(ORC 4511.01(HHH))

301.21 PARK OR PARKING.

"Park or parking" means the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers.

301.22 PEDESTRIAN.

"Pedestrian" means any natural person afoot. (ORC 4511.01(X))

301.23 PERSON.

"Person" means every natural person, firm, copartnership, association or corporation.
(ORC 4511.01(W))

301.24 POLE TRAILER.

"Pole trailer" means every trailer or semitrailer attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach, pole or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregular shaped loads such as poles, pipes or structural members capable, generally, of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connection.
(ORC 4511.01(O))

301.25 POLICE OFFICER.

"Police officer" means every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic, or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations.
(ORC 4511.01(Z))

301.251 PREDICATE MOTOR VEHICLE OR TRAFFIC OFFENSE.

"Predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense" means any of the following:

- (a) A violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.03, 4511.051, 4511.12, 4511.132, 4511.16, 4511.20, 4511.201, 4511.21, 4511.211, 4511.213, 4511.22, 4511.23, 4511.25, 4511.26, 4511.27, 4511.28, 4511.29, 4511.30, 4511.31, 4511.32, 4511.33, 4511.34, 4511.35, 4511.36, 4511.37, 4511.38, 4511.39, 4511.40, 4511.41, 4511.42, 4511.43, 4511.431, 4511.432, 4511.44, 4511.441, 4511.451, 4511.452, 4511.46, 4511.47, 4511.48, 4511.481, 4511.49, 4511.50, 4511.511, 4511.53, 4511.54, 4511.55, 4511.56, 4511.57, 4511.58, 4511.59, 4511.60, 4511.61, 4511.64, 4511.66, 4511.661, 4511.68, 4511.70, 4511.701, 4511.71, 4511.711, 4511.712, 4511.713, 4511.72, 4511.73, 4511.763, 4511.771, 4511.78 or 4511.84;
- (b) A violation of division (A)(2) of Ohio R.C. 4511.17, divisions (A) to (D) of Ohio R.C. 4511.51, or division (A) of Ohio R.C. 4511.74;
- (c) A violation of any provision of Ohio R.C. 4511.01 to 4511.76 for which no penalty otherwise is provided in the section that contains the provision violated;
- (d) A violation of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any section or provision set forth or described in subsection (a) to (c) of this section.
(ORC 4511.01(III))

301.26 PRIVATE ROAD OR DRIVEWAY.

(a) "Private road or driveway" means every way or place in private ownership used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner but not by other persons. (ORC 4511.01(DD))

(b) "Private road open to public travel" means a private toll road or road, including any adjacent sidewalks that generally run parallel to the road, within a shopping center, airport, sports arena, or other similar business or recreation facility that is privately owned but where the public is allowed to travel without access restrictions. "Private road open to public travel" includes a gated toll road but does not include a road within a private gated property where access is restricted at all times, a parking area, a driving aisle within a parking area, or a private grade crossing. (ORC 4511.01(OOO))

301.27 PUBLIC SAFETY VEHICLE.

"Public safety vehicle" means any of the following:

- (a) Ambulances, including private ambulance companies under contract to a municipal corporation, township or county and private ambulances and transport vehicles bearing license plates issued under Ohio R.C. 4503.49;

- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates subsection (a)(2) of this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates subsection (a)(2) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates subsection (a)(2) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.
(ORC 4511.17)

313.09 DRIVER'S DUTIES UPON APPROACHING AMBIGUOUS OR NON-WORKING TRAFFIC SIGNAL.

(a) The driver of a vehicle who approaches an intersection where traffic is controlled by traffic control signals shall do all of the following, if the signal facing the driver exhibits no colored lights, colored lighted arrows or exhibits a combination of such lights or arrows that fails to clearly indicate the assignment of right of way or the signals are otherwise malfunctioning, including the failure of a vehicle detector to detect the vehicle:

- (1) Stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, if none, stop before entering the intersection;
- (2) Yield the right of way to all vehicles in the intersection or approaching on an intersecting road, if the vehicles will constitute an immediate hazard during the time the driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways.
- (3) Exercise ordinary care while proceeding through the intersection.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.
(ORC 4511.132)

313.10 UNLAWFUL PURCHASE, POSSESSION OR SALE.

(a) As used in this section, "traffic control device" means any sign, traffic control signal or other device conforming to and placed or erected in accordance with the manual adopted under Ohio R.C. 4511.09 by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic, including signs denoting the names of streets and highways, but does not mean any pavement marking.

(b) No individual shall buy or otherwise possess or sell, a traffic control device, except when one of the following applies:

- (1) In the course of the individual's employment by the State or a local authority for the express or implied purpose of manufacturing, providing, erecting, moving or removing such a traffic control device;
- (2) In the course of the individual's employment by any manufacturer of traffic control devices other than a State or local authority;

- (3) For the purpose of demonstrating the design and function of a traffic control device to State or local officials;
- (4) When the traffic control device has been purchased from the State or a local authority at a sale of property that is no longer needed or is unfit for use;
- (5) The traffic control device has been properly purchased from a manufacturer for use on private property and the person possessing the device has a sales receipt for the device or other acknowledgment of sale issued by the manufacturer.

(c) This section does not preclude, and shall not be construed as precluding, prosecution for theft in violation of Ohio R.C. 2913.02 or a municipal ordinance relating to theft, or for receiving stolen property in violation of Ohio R.C. 2913.51 or a municipal ordinance relating to receiving stolen property.

(d) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.
(ORC 4511.18)

313.11 PORTABLE SIGNAL PREEMPTION DEVICES PROHIBITED.

- (a)
 - (1) No person shall possess a portable signal preemption device.
 - (2) No person shall use a portable signal preemption device to affect the operation of a traffic control signal.

(b) Subsection (a)(1) of this section does not apply to any of the following persons and subsection (a)(2) of this section does not apply to any of the following persons when responding to an emergency call:

- (1) A peace officer, as defined in Ohio R.C. 109.71(A)(11), (12), (14) or (19);
- (2) A State highway patrol trooper;
- (3) A person while occupying a public safety vehicle as defined in Ohio R.C. 4511.01(E)(1), (3) or (4).

(c) Whoever violates subsection (a)(1) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. Whoever violates subsection (a)(2) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(d) As used in this section, "portable signal preemption device" means a device that, if activated by a person, is capable of changing a traffic control signal to green out of sequence.
(ORC 4511.031)

TITLE FIVE - Vehicles

- Chap. 331. Operation Generally.
- Chap. 333. OVI; Willful Misconduct; Speed.
- Chap. 335. Licensing; Accidents.
- Chap. 337. Safety and Equipment.
- Chap. 339. Commercial and Heavy Vehicles.
- Chap. 341. Commercial Drivers.

CHAPTER 331 Operation Generally

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| <p>331.01 Driving upon right side of roadway; exceptions.</p> <p>331.02 Passing to right when proceeding in opposite directions.</p> <p>331.03 Overtaking, passing to left; driver's duties.</p> <p>331.04 Overtaking and passing upon right.</p> <p>331.05 Overtaking, passing to left of center.</p> <p>331.06 Additional restrictions on driving upon left side of roadway.</p> <p>331.07 Hazardous or no passing zones.</p> <p>331.08 Driving in marked lanes or continuous lines of traffic.</p> <p>331.09 Following too closely.</p> <p>331.10 Turning at intersections.</p> <p>331.11 Turning into private driveway, alley or building.</p> <p>331.12 "U" turns restricted.</p> <p>331.13 Starting and backing vehicles.</p> <p>331.14 Signals before changing course, turning or stopping.</p> <p>331.15 Hand and arm signals.</p> <p>331.16 Right of way at intersections.</p> <p>331.17 Right of way when turning left.</p> <p>331.18 Operation of vehicle at yield signs.</p> <p>331.19 Operation of vehicle at stop signs.</p> <p>331.20 Emergency or public safety vehicles at stop signals or signs.</p> <p>331.21 Right of way of public safety or coroner's vehicle.</p> <p>331.211 Report of vehicle failing to yield right of way to public safety vehicle.</p> | <p>331.22 Driving onto roadway from place other than roadway: duty to yield.</p> <p>331.23 Driving onto roadway from place other than roadway; stopping at sidewalk.</p> <p>331.24 Right of way of funeral procession.</p> <p>331.25 Driver's view and control to be unobstructed by load or persons.</p> <p>331.26 Driving upon street posted as closed for repair.</p> <p>331.27 Following and parking near emergency or safety vehicles.</p> <p>331.28 Driving over fire hose.</p> <p>331.29 Driving through safety zone.</p> <p>331.30 One-way streets and rotary traffic islands.</p> <p>331.31 Driving upon divided roadways.</p> <p>331.32 Entering and exiting controlled-access highway.</p> <p>331.33 Obstructing intersection, crosswalk or grade crossing.</p> <p>331.34 Failure to control; weaving; full time and attention.</p> <p>331.35 Occupying a moving trailer or manufactured or mobile home.</p> <p>331.36 Squealing tires, "peeling", cracking exhaust noises.</p> <p>331.37 Driving upon sidewalks, street lawns or curbs.</p> |
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| 331.38 Stopping for school bus; discharging children. | 331.41 Shortcutting; avoiding traffic control devices. |
| 331.39 Driving across grade crossing. | 331.42 Littering from motor vehicle. |
| 331.40 Stopping at grade crossing. | 331.43 Wearing earplugs or earphones prohibited. |
| | 331.44 Vehicular operation on street closed due to rise in water level. |

CROSS REFERENCES

See sectional histories for similar State law

Obedience to traffic control devices - see TRAF. 313.01

Operation of bicycles and motorcycles - see TRAF. 373.01 et seq.

School bus operation - see OAC Ch. 4501-3

331.01 DRIVING UPON RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY; EXCEPTIONS.

(a) Upon all roadways of sufficient width, a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway, except as follows:

- (1) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, or when making a left turn under the rules governing such movements;
- (2) When an obstruction exists making it necessary to drive to the left of the center of the highway; provided, any person so doing shall yield the right of way to all vehicles traveling in the proper direction upon the unobstructed portion of the highway within such distance as to constitute an immediate hazard;
- (3) When driving upon a roadway divided into three or more marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon;
- (4) When driving upon a roadway designated and posted with signs for one-way traffic;
- (5) When otherwise directed by a police officer or traffic control device.

- (b) (1) Upon all roadways any vehicle proceeding at less than the prevailing and lawful speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic, and far enough to the right to allow passing by faster vehicles if such passing is safe and reasonable, except under any of the following circumstances:
- A. When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction;
 - B. When preparing for a left turn;
 - C. When the driver must necessarily drive in a lane other than the right-hand lane to continue on the driver's intended route.
- (2) Nothing in subsection (b)(1) of this section requires a driver of a slower vehicle to compromise the driver's safety to allow overtaking by a faster vehicle.

(c) Upon any roadway having four or more lanes for moving traffic and providing for two-way movement of traffic, no vehicle shall be driven to the left of the center line of the roadway, except when authorized by official traffic control devices designating certain lanes to the left of the center of the roadway for use by traffic not otherwise permitted to use the lanes, or except as permitted under subsection (a) (2) hereof.

This subsection shall not be construed as prohibiting the crossing of the center line in making a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.25)

331.02 PASSING TO RIGHT WHEN PROCEEDING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

(a) Operators of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and upon roadways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction, each operator shall give to the other one-half of the main traveled portion of the roadway or as nearly one-half as is reasonably possible.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.26)

331.03 OVERTAKING, PASSING TO LEFT; DRIVER'S DUTIES.

(a) The following rules govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction:

- (1) The operator of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall, except as provided in subsection (a)(3) hereof, signal to the vehicle to be overtaken, shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance, and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle. When a motor vehicle overtakes and passes a bicycle, three feet or greater is considered a safe passing distance.
- (2) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the operator of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle at the latter's audible signal, and the operator shall not increase the speed of the operator's vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.
- (3) The operator of a vehicle overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction on a divided street or highway as defined in Section 331.31, a limited access highway as defined in Ohio R.C. 5511.02 or a highway with four or more traffic lanes, is not required to signal audibly to the vehicle being overtaken and passed.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.27)

331.04 OVERTAKING AND PASSING UPON RIGHT.

(a) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

- (1) When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn;
- (2) Upon a roadway with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for two or more lines of vehicles moving lawfully in the direction being traveled by the overtaking vehicle.

(b) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. The movement shall not be made by driving off the roadway.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.28)

331.05 OVERTAKING, PASSING TO LEFT OF CENTER.

(a) No vehicle shall be driven to the left of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing traffic proceeding in the same direction, unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made, without interfering with the safe operation of any traffic approaching from the opposite direction or any traffic overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to an authorized lane of travel as soon as practicable and in the event the passing movement involves the use of a lane authorized for traffic approaching from the opposite direction before coming within 200 feet of any approaching vehicle.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.29)

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.42)

331.18 OPERATION OF VEHICLE AT YIELD SIGNS.

(a) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions and, if required for safety to stop, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering it. After slowing or stopping, the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time the driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways. Whenever a driver is involved in a collision with a vehicle in the intersection or junction of roadways, after driving past a yield sign without stopping, the collision shall be prima-facie evidence of the driver's failure to yield the right of way.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.43(B))

331.19 OPERATION OF VEHICLE AT STOP SIGNS.

(a) Except when directed to proceed by a law enforcement officer, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop sign shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering it. After having stopped, the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time the driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.43(A))

331.20 EMERGENCY OR PUBLIC SAFETY VEHICLES AT STOP SIGNALS OR SIGNS.

(a) The driver of any emergency vehicle or public safety vehicle, when responding to an emergency call, upon approaching a red or stop signal or any stop sign shall slow down as necessary for safety to traffic, but may proceed cautiously past such red or stop sign or signal with due regard for the safety of all persons using the street or highway.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.03)

331.21 RIGHT OF WAY OF PUBLIC SAFETY OR CORONER'S VEHICLE.

(a) Upon the approach of a public safety vehicle or coroner's vehicle, equipped with at least one flashing, rotating or oscillating light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of the vehicle and the driver is giving an audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle or bell, no driver of any other vehicle shall fail to yield the right-of-way, immediately drive if practical to a position parallel to and as close as possible to, the right edge or curb of the street clear of any intersection, and stop and remain in that position until the public safety vehicle or coroner's vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(b) This section does not relieve the driver of a public safety vehicle or coroner's vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and property upon the street.

(c) This section applies to a coroner's vehicle only when the vehicle is operated in accordance with Ohio R.C. 4513.171. As used in this section, "coroner's vehicle" means a vehicle used by a coroner, deputy coroner or coroner's investigator that is equipped with a flashing, oscillating or rotating red or blue light and a siren, exhaust whistle, or bell capable of giving an audible signal.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection or Section 331.211, whoever violates subsection (a) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree on a first offense. On a second offense within one year after the first offense, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree, and, on each subsequent offense within one year after the first offense, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. (ORC 4511.45)

331.211 REPORT OF VEHICLE FAILING TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY TO PUBLIC SAFETY VEHICLE.

(a) When the failure of a motor vehicle operator to yield the right-of-way to a public safety vehicle as required by Section 331.21(a) impedes the ability of the public safety vehicle to respond to an emergency, any emergency personnel in the public safety vehicle may report the license plate number and a general description of the vehicle and the operator of the vehicle to the law enforcement agency exercising jurisdiction over the area where the alleged violation occurred.

(b) (1) Upon receipt of a report under subsection (a) of this section, the law enforcement agency may conduct an investigation to attempt to determine or confirm the identity of the operator of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation.

- (2) If the identity of the operator at the time of an alleged violation of Section 331.21(a) is established, the law enforcement agency has probable cause to issue either a written warning or a citation for that violation, and the agency shall issue a written warning or a citation to the operator.
 - (3) If the identity of the operator of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation cannot be established, the law enforcement agency may issue a warning to the person who owned the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation. However, in the case of a leased or rented vehicle, the law enforcement agency shall issue the written warning to the person who leased or rented the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation.
- (c)
- (1) Whoever violates Section 331.21(a) based on a report filed under subsection (a) of this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor and shall be fined one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00).
 - (2) If a person who is issued a citation for a violation of Section 331.21(a) based on a report filed under subsection (a) of this section does not enter a written plea of guilty and does not waive the person's right to contest the citation but instead appears in person in the proper court to answer the charge, the trier of fact cannot find beyond a reasonable doubt that the person committed that violation unless the emergency personnel who filed the report appears in person in the court and testifies.
- (d) As used in this section:
- (1) "License plate" includes any temporary license placard issued under Ohio R.C. 4503.182 or similar law of another jurisdiction.
 - (2) "Public safety vehicle" does not include an unmarked public safety vehicle or a vehicle used by a public law enforcement officer or other person sworn to enforce the criminal and traffic laws of the State or a vehicle used by the Motor Carrier Enforcement Unit for the enforcement of orders and rules of the Public Utilities Commission. (ORC 4511.454)

331.22 DRIVING ONTO ROADWAY FROM PLACE OTHER THAN ROADWAY: DUTY TO YIELD.

(a) Subject to compliance with any traffic control device, the operator of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from an alley or from any place other than another roadway shall yield the right of way to all traffic approaching on the roadway to be entered or crossed.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.44)

331.23 DRIVING ONTO ROADWAY FROM PLACE OTHER THAN ROADWAY: STOPPING AT SIDEWALK.

(a) Subject to compliance with any traffic control device, the driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, building, private road or driveway within a business or residence district shall stop the vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across the alley, building entrance, road or driveway, or in the event there is no sidewalk area, shall stop at the point nearest the street to be entered where the driver has a view of approaching traffic thereon.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.431)

331.24 RIGHT OF WAY OF FUNERAL PROCESSION.

(a) As used in this section "funeral procession" means two or more vehicles accompanying the cremated remains or the body of a deceased person in the daytime when each of the vehicles has its headlights lighted and is displaying a purple and white or an orange and white pennant attached to each vehicle in such a manner as to be clearly visible to traffic approaching from any direction.

(b) Excepting public safety vehicles proceeding in accordance with Section 331.21 or when directed otherwise by a police officer, pedestrians and the operators of all vehicles shall yield the right of way to each vehicle that is a part of a funeral procession. Whenever the lead vehicle in a funeral procession lawfully enters an intersection, the remainder of the vehicles in the procession may continue to follow the lead vehicle through the intersection notwithstanding any traffic control devices or right-of-way provisions of this Traffic Code, provided that the operator of each vehicle exercises due care to avoid colliding with any other vehicle or pedestrian.

(c) No person shall operate any vehicle as a part of a funeral procession without having the headlights of the vehicle lighted and without displaying a purple and white or an orange and white pennant in such a manner as to be clearly visible to traffic approaching from any direction.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.451)

331.25 DRIVER'S VIEW AND CONTROL TO BE UNOBSTRUCTED BY LOAD OR PERSONS.

(a) No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such number of persons, as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

(b) No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.70(A),(B),(D))

331.26 DRIVING UPON STREET POSTED AS CLOSED FOR REPAIR.

(a) No person shall drive upon, along or across a street or highway, or any part of a street or highway that has been closed in the process of its construction, reconstruction or repair, and posted with appropriate signs by the authority having jurisdiction to close such street or highway.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.71)

331.27 FOLLOWING AND PARKING NEAR EMERGENCY OR SAFETY VEHICLES.

(a) The driver of any vehicle, other than an emergency vehicle or public safety vehicle on official business, shall not follow any emergency vehicle or public safety vehicle traveling in response to an alarm closer than 500 feet, or drive into or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm, unless directed to do so by a police officer or a firefighter.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.72)

331.28 DRIVING OVER FIRE HOSE.

(a) No vehicle shall, without the consent of the Fire Chief or fire official in command, be driven over any unprotected fire hose that is laid down on any street or private driveway to be used at any fire or alarm of fire.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.73)

331.29 DRIVING THROUGH SAFETY ZONE.

(a) No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.60)

331.30 ONE-WAY STREETS AND ROTARY TRAFFIC ISLANDS.

(a) Upon a roadway designated and posted with signs for one-way traffic a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated. A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island shall be driven only to the right of the rotary traffic island.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.32)

331.31 DRIVING UPON DIVIDED ROADWAYS.

(a) Whenever any street has been divided into two roadways by an intervening space, or by a physical barrier, or clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic, every vehicle shall be driven only upon the right-hand roadway, and no vehicle shall be driven over, across or within any such dividing space, barrier or median section, except through an opening, crossover or intersection established by public authority. This section does not prohibit the occupancy of such dividing space, barrier or median section for the purpose of an emergency stop or in compliance with an order of a police officer.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.35)

331.32 ENTERING AND EXITING CONTROLLED-ACCESS HIGHWAY.

(a) No person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled-access highway except at such entrances and exits as are established by public authority.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor on a first offense; on a second offense within one year after the first offense, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree; on each subsequent offense within one year after the first offense, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.

331.33 OBSTRUCTING INTERSECTION, CROSSWALK OR GRADE CROSSING.

(a) No driver shall enter an intersection or marked crosswalk or drive onto any railroad grade crossing unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection, crosswalk or grade crossing to accommodate the vehicle the driver is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles, pedestrians or railroad trains, notwithstanding any traffic control signal indication to proceed.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.712)

331.34 FAILURE TO CONTROL; WEAVING; FULL TIME AND ATTENTION. (REPEALED)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Former Section 331.34 was repealed by Ordinance 2009-3919, passed August 3, 2009.

331.35 OCCUPYING A MOVING TRAILER OR MANUFACTURED OR MOBILE HOME.

(a) No person shall occupy any travel trailer or manufactured or mobile home while it is being used as a conveyance upon a street or highway.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.701)

331.36 SQUEALING TIRES, "PEELING," CRACKING EXHAUST NOISES.

(a) No person shall unnecessarily race the motor of any vehicle and no person shall operate any motor vehicle, except in an emergency, in such a manner that the vehicle is so rapidly accelerated or started from a stopped position that the exhaust system emits a loud, cracking or chattering noise unusual to its normal operation, or whereby the tires of such vehicle squeal or leave tire marks on the roadway, commonly called "peeling".

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor on a first offense; on a second offense within one year after the first offense, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree; on each subsequent offense within one year after the first offense, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.

331.37 DRIVING UPON SIDEWALKS, STREET LAWNS OR CURBS.

(a) No person shall drive any vehicle, other than a bicycle, upon a sidewalk or sidewalk area except upon a permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway. (ORC 4511.711)

(b) No person shall drive a vehicle on a street lawn area or the curb of a street, except upon a permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway or when otherwise lawfully authorized.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.711)

331.38 STOPPING FOR SCHOOL BUS; DISCHARGING CHILDREN.

(a) The driver of a vehicle upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school child, person attending programs offered by community boards of mental health and County boards of developmental disabilities, or child attending a program offered by a head start agency, shall stop at least ten feet from the front or rear of the school bus and shall not proceed until such school bus resumes motion, or until signaled by the school bus driver to proceed.

It is no defense to a charge under this subsection (a) hereof that the school bus involved failed to display or be equipped with an automatically extended stop warning sign as required by subsection (b) hereof.

(b) Every school bus shall be equipped with amber and red visual signals meeting the requirements of Ohio R.C. 4511.771, and an automatically extended stop warning sign of a type approved by the State Board of Education, which shall be actuated by the driver of the bus whenever but only whenever the bus is stopped or stopping on the roadway for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children, persons attending programs offered by community boards of mental health and County boards of developmental disabilities, or children attending programs offered by head start agencies. A school bus driver shall not actuate the visual signals or the stop warning sign in designated school bus loading areas where the bus is entirely off the roadway or at school buildings when children or persons attending programs offered by community boards of mental health and County boards of developmental disabilities are loading or unloading at curbside or at buildings when children attending programs offered by head start agencies are boarding or unloading at curbside. The visual signals and stop warning sign shall be synchronized or otherwise operated as required by rule of the Board.

(c) Where a highway has been divided into four or more traffic lanes, a driver of a vehicle need not stop for a school bus approaching from the opposite direction which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school child, persons attending programs offered by community boards of mental health and County boards of developmental disabilities, or children attending programs offered by head start agencies. The driver of any vehicle overtaking the school bus shall comply with subsection (a) hereof.

(d) School buses operating on divided highways or on highways with four or more traffic lanes shall receive and discharge all school children, persons attending programs offered by community boards of mental health and County boards of developmental disabilities, and children attending programs offered by head start agencies on their residence side of the highway.

(e) No school bus driver shall start the driver's bus until after any child, person attending programs offered by community boards of mental health and County boards of developmental disabilities, or child attending a program offered by a head start agency who may have alighted therefrom has reached a place of safety on the child or person's residence side of the road.

(f) As used in this section:

- (1) "Head start agency" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3301.32.
- (2) "School bus", as used in relation to children who attend a program offered by a head start agency, means a bus that is owned and operated by a head start agency, is equipped with an automatically extended stop warning sign of a type approved by the State Board of Education, is painted the color and displays the markings described in Ohio R.C. 4511.77, and is equipped with amber and red visual signals meeting the requirements of Ohio R.C.

CHAPTER 335 Licensing; Accidents

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| <p>335.01 Driver's license or commercial driver's license required.</p> <p>335.02 Permitting operation without valid license; one license permitted.</p> <p>335.021 Ohio driver's license required for in state residents.</p> <p>335.03 Driving with temporary instruction permit; curfew.</p> <p>335.031 Driving with probationary license; curfew.</p> <p>335.032 Use of electronic wireless communication device prohibited while driving.</p> <p>335.04 Certain acts prohibited.</p> <p>335.05 Wrongful entrustment of a motor vehicle.</p> <p>335.06 Display of license.</p> <p>335.07 Driving under suspension or license restriction.</p> <p>335.071 Driving under OVI suspension.</p> <p>335.072 Driving under financial responsibility law suspension or cancellation; driving under a nonpayment of judgement suspension.</p> | <p>335.073 Driving without complying with license reinstatement requirements.</p> <p>335.074 Driving under license forfeiture or child support suspension.</p> <p>335.08 Operation or sale without certificate of title.</p> <p>335.09 Display of license plates.</p> <p>335.10 Expired or unlawful license plates.</p> <p>335.11 Use of illegal license plates; transfer of registration.</p> <p>335.111 Registration within thirty days of residency.</p> <p>335.12 Stopping after accident upon streets; collision with unattended vehicle.</p> <p>335.13 Stopping after accident upon property other than street.</p> <p>335.14 Vehicle accident resulting in damage to realty.</p> <p>335.15 Suspension or revocation of license for reckless operation.</p> |
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CROSS REFERENCES

See sectional histories for similar State law

Deposit of driver's license as bond - see Ohio R.C. 2937.221

Motor vehicle licensing law - see Ohio R.C. Ch. 4503

Driver's license law - see Ohio R.C. Ch. 4507

Power of trial court of record to suspend or revoke license for certain violations - see Ohio R.C. Ch. 4510

State point system suspension - see Ohio R.C. 4510.03.6

State accident reports - see Ohio R.C. 4509.01(J), 4509.06, 4509.74, 5502.11

Motorized bicycle operator's license - see Ohio R.C. 4511.521

Glass removal from street after accident - see TRAF. 311.01

335.01 DRIVER'S LICENSE OR COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE REQUIRED.

- (a) (1) No person, except those expressly exempted under Ohio R.C. 4507.03, 4507.04, and 4507.05, shall operate any motor vehicle upon a public road or highway or any public or private property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking in this Municipality unless the person has a valid driver's license issued under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4507 or a commercial driver's license issued under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4506.
- (2) No person, except a person expressly exempted under Ohio R.C. 4507.03, 4507.04, and 4507.05, shall operate any motorcycle upon a public road or highway or any public or private property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking in this Municipality unless the person has a valid license as a motorcycle operator that was issued upon application by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4507. The license shall be in the form of an endorsement, as determined by the Registrar, upon a driver's or commercial driver's license, if the person has a valid license to operate a motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle, or in the form of a restricted license as provided in Ohio R.C. 4507.14, if the person does not have a valid license to operate a motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle.

(b) Upon the request or motion of the prosecuting authority, a noncertified copy of the law enforcement automated data system report or a noncertified copy of a record of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles that shows the name, date of birth, and social security number of a person charged with a violation of subsection (a)(1) or (2) of this section may be admitted into evidence as prima-facie evidence that the person did not have either a valid driver's or commercial driver's license at the time of the alleged violation of subsection (a)(1) of this section or a valid license as a motorcycle operator either in the form of an endorsement upon a driver's or commercial driver's license or a restricted license at the time of the alleged violation of subsection (a)(2) of this section. The person charged with a violation of subsection (a)(1) or (2) of this section may offer evidence to rebut this prima-facie evidence.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of operating a motor vehicle or motorcycle without a valid license and shall be punished as follows:

- (1) If the trier of fact finds that the offender never has held a valid driver's or commercial driver's license issued by this state or any other jurisdiction, or, in a case involving the operation of a motorcycle by the offender, if the offender has never held a valid license as a motorcycle operator, either in the form of an endorsement upon a driver's or commercial driver's license or in the form of a restricted license, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the offense is an unclassified misdemeanor. When the offense is an unclassified misdemeanor, the offender shall be sentenced pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2929.21 to 2929.28, except that the offender shall not be sentenced to a jail term; the offender shall not be sentenced to a community residential sanction pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2929.26; notwithstanding division (A)(2)(a) of Ohio R.C. 2929.28, the offender may be fined up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000); and, notwithstanding division (A)(3) of Ohio R.C. 2929.27, the offender may be ordered pursuant to division (C) of that section to serve a term of community service of up to five hundred hours.

The failure of an offender to complete a term of community service imposed by the court may be punished as indirect criminal contempt under division (A) of Ohio R.C. 2705.02 that may be filed in the underlying case. If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any violation of Ohio R.C. 4510.12 or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, the offense is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

- (2) If the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or, in a case involving the operation of a motorcycle by the offender, the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license bearing the motorcycle endorsement or the offender's restricted license was expired at the time of the offense, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the offense is a minor misdemeanor. If, within three years of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more violations of Ohio R.C. 4510.12 or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, the offense is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(d) The court shall not impose a license suspension for a first violation of this section or if more than three years have passed since the offender's last violation of Ohio R.C. 4510.12 or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance.

(e) If the offender is sentenced under subsection (c)(2) hereof, if within three years of the offense the offender previously was convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or more violations of Ohio R.C. 4510.12 or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, and if the offender's license was expired for more than six months at the time of the offense, the court may impose a class seven suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(7) of Ohio R.C. 4510.02.
(ORC 4510.12)

335.02 PERMITTING OPERATION WITHOUT VALID LICENSE; ONE LICENSE PERMITTED.

(a) No person shall permit the operation of a motor vehicle upon any public or private property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking knowing the operator does not have a valid driver's license issued to the operator by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4507 or a valid commercial driver's license issued under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4506.

(b) No person shall receive a driver's license, or a motorcycle operator's endorsement of a driver's or commercial driver's license, unless and until he surrenders to the Registrar all valid licenses issued to him by another jurisdiction recognized by the State of Ohio. No person shall be permitted to have more than one valid license at any time. (ORC 4507.02)

- (c) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates subsection (a) hereof is guilty of an unclassified misdemeanor. When the offense is an unclassified misdemeanor, the offender shall be sentenced pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2929.21 to 2929.28, except that the offender shall not be sentenced to a jail term; the offender shall not be sentenced to a community residential sanction pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2929.26; notwithstanding division (A)(2)(a) of Ohio R.C. 2929.28, the offender may be fined up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and, notwithstanding division (A)(3) of Ohio R.C. 2929.27, the offender may be ordered pursuant to division (C) of that section to serve a term of community service of up to five hundred hours. The failure of an offender to complete a term of

community service imposed by the court may be punished as indirect criminal contempt under division (A) of Ohio R.C. 2705.02 that may be filed in the underlying case. If, within three years of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more violations of Ohio R.C. 4507.02 or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, the offense is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

- (2) Whoever violates subsection (b) hereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. (ORC 4507.02; 4507.99)

335.021 OHIO DRIVER'S LICENSE REQUIRED FOR IN STATE RESIDENTS.

(a) Any person who becomes a resident of this State, within thirty days of becoming a resident, shall surrender any driver's license issued by another state to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles or a Deputy Registrar. If such a person intends to operate a motor vehicle upon the public roads or highways, the person shall apply for a driver's license in this State. If the person fails to apply for a driver's license within thirty days of becoming a resident, the person shall not operate any motor vehicle in this Municipality under a license issued by another state.

- (b) (1) Whoever violates subsection (a) of this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.

- (2) The offense established under subsection (b)(1) of this section is a strict liability offense and strict liability is a culpable mental state for purposes of Ohio R.C. 2901.20. The designation of this offense as a strict liability offense shall not be construed to imply that any other offense, for which there is no specified degree of culpability, is not a strict liability offense.

(c) For purposes of subsection (a) of this section, "resident" means any person to whom any of the following applies:

- (1) The person maintains their principal residence in this State and does not reside in this State as a result of the person's active service in the United States Armed Forces.
- (2) The person is determined by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to be a resident in accordance with standards adopted by the Registrar under Ohio R.C. 4507.01. (ORC 4507.213)

335.03 DRIVING WITH TEMPORARY INSTRUCTION PERMIT; CURFEW.

(a) No holder of a temporary instruction permit issued under Ohio R.C. 4507.05(A) shall operate a motor vehicle upon a highway or any public or private property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking in violation of the following conditions:

- (1) If the permit is issued to a person who is at least fifteen years six months of age, but less than sixteen years of age:
- A. The permit and identification card are in the holder's immediate possession;
 - B. The holder is accompanied by an eligible adult who actually occupies the seat beside the permit holder and does not have a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine as provided in Ohio R.C. 4511.19(A);
 - C. The total number of occupants of the vehicle does not exceed the total number of occupant restraining devices originally installed in the motor vehicle by its manufacturer, and each occupant of the vehicle is wearing all of the available elements of a properly adjusted occupant restraining device.
- (2) If the permit is issued to a person who is at least sixteen years of age:
- A. The permit and identification card are in the holder's immediate possession;

- B. The holder is accompanied by a licensed operator who is at least twenty-one years of age and is actually occupying a seat beside the driver and does not have a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine as provided in Ohio R.C. 4511.19(A);
- C. The total number of occupants of the vehicle does not exceed the total number of occupant restraining devices originally installed in the motor vehicle by its manufacturer, and each occupant of the vehicle is wearing all of the available elements of a properly adjusted occupant restraining device.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (b) hereof, no holder of a temporary instruction permit that is issued under Ohio R.C. 4507.05(A) and that is issued on or after July 1, 1998, and who has not attained the age of eighteen years, shall operate a motor vehicle upon a highway or any public or private property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking between the hours of midnight and six a.m.

The holder of a permit issued under Ohio R.C. 4507.05(A) on or after July 1, 1998, who has not attained the age of eighteen years, may operate a motor vehicle upon a highway or any public or private property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking between the hours of midnight and six a.m. if, at the time of such operation, the holder is accompanied by the holder's parent, guardian, or custodian, and the parent, guardian or custodian holds a current valid driver's or commercial driver's license issued by this State and is actually occupying a seat beside the permit holder, and does not have a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine as provided in Section 333.01(a).

(c) As used in this section:

(1) "Eligible adult" means any of the following:

- A. An instructor of a driver education course approved by the Department of Education or a driver training course approved by the Department of Public Safety;
- B. Any of the following persons who holds a current valid driver's or commercial driver's license issued by this State:
 - 1. A parent, guardian or custodian of the permit holder;
 - 2. A person twenty-one years of age or older who acts in loco parentis of the permit holder.

(2) "Occupant restraining device" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 4513.263.

(d) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. (ORC 4507.05)

335.031 DRIVING WITH PROBATIONARY LICENSE; CURFEW.

- (a) (1) A. No holder of a probationary driver's license who has held the license for less than twelve months shall operate a motor vehicle upon a highway or any public or private property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking between the hours of midnight and six a.m. unless the holder is accompanied by the holder's parent or guardian.
- B. No holder of a probationary driver's license who has held the license for twelve months or longer shall operate a motor vehicle upon a highway or any public or private property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking between the hours of one a.m. and five a.m. unless the holder is accompanied by the holder's parent or guardian.

- (2) A. Subject to subsection (c)(1) of this section, subsection (a)(1)A. of this section does not apply to the holder of a probationary driver's license who is doing either of the following:
 - 1. Traveling to or from work between the hours of midnight and six a.m. provided that the holder has in the holder's immediate possession written documentation from the holder's employer.
 - 2. Traveling to or from an official function sponsored by the school the holder attends between the hours of midnight and six a.m., provided that the holder has in the holder's immediate possession written documentation from an appropriate official of the school;
 - 3. Traveling to or from an official religious event between the hours of midnight and six a.m., provided that the holder has in the holder's immediate possession written documentation from an appropriate official affiliated with the event.
- B. Subsection (a)(1)B. of this section does not apply to the holder of a probationary driver's license who is doing either of the following:
 - 1. Traveling to or from work between the hours of one a.m. and five a.m., provided that the holder has in the holder's immediate possession written documentation from the holder's employer.
 - 2. Traveling to or from an official function sponsored by the school the holder attends between the hours of one a.m. and five a.m., provided that the holder has in the holder's immediate possession written documentation from an appropriate official of the school;
 - 3. Traveling to or from an official religious event between the hours of one a.m. and five a.m., provided that the holder has in the holder's immediate possession written documentation from an appropriate official affiliated with the event.
- (3) An employer, school official or official affiliated with a religious event is not liable in damages in a civil action for any injury, death or loss to person or property that allegedly arises from, or is related to, the fact that the employer, school official, or official affiliated with a religious event provided the holder of a probationary driver's license with the written documentation described in subsection (a)(2) of this section.

The Registrar of Motor Vehicles shall make available at no cost a form to serve as the written documentation described in subsection (a)(2) of this section, and employers, school officials, officials affiliated with religious events, and holders of probationary driver's licenses may utilize that form or may choose to utilize any other written documentation to meet the requirements of that subsection.
- (4) No holder of a probationary driver's license who has held the license for less than twelve months shall operate a motor vehicle upon a highway or any public or private property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking with more than one person who is not a family member occupying the vehicle unless the probationary license holder is accompanied by the probationary license holder's parent, guardian or custodian.

(b) It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (a)(1)A. or B. of this section if, at the time of the violation, an emergency existed that required the holder of the probationary driver's license to operate a motor vehicle in violation of subsection (a)(1)A. or B. of this section; or the holder was an emancipated minor.

- (c) (1) If a person is issued a probationary driver's license prior to attaining the age of seventeen years and the person pleads guilty to, is convicted of, or is adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed a moving violation during the six-month period commencing on the date on which the person is issued the probationary driver's license, the court with jurisdiction over the violation may order that the holder must be accompanied by the holder's parent or guardian whenever the holder is operating a motor vehicle upon a highway or any public or private property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking for a period not to exceed six months or the date the holder attains the age of seventeen years, whichever occurs first.
- (2) Any person who is subject to the operating restrictions established under subsection (c)(1) of this section as a result of a first moving violation may petition the court for driving privileges without being accompanied by the holder's parent or guardian during the period of time determined by the court under that subsection. In granting the driving privileges, the court shall specify the purposes of the privileges and shall issue the person appropriate forms setting forth the privileges granted. If a person is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or is adjudicated in juvenile court of having committed a second or subsequent moving violation, the court with jurisdiction over the violation may terminate any driving privileges previously granted under this division.
- (3) No person shall violate any operating restriction imposed under subsection (c)(1) or (2) of this section.

(d) No holder of a probationary license shall operate a motor vehicle upon a highway or any public or private property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking unless the total number of occupants of the vehicle does not exceed the total number of occupant restraining devices originally installed in the motor vehicle by its manufacturer, and each occupant of the vehicle is wearing all of the available elements of a properly adjusted occupant restraining device.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no law enforcement officer shall cause the operator of a motor vehicle being operated on any street or highway to stop the motor vehicle for the sole purpose of determining whether each occupant of the motor vehicle is wearing all of the available elements of a properly adjusted occupant restraining device as required by subsection (d) hereof, or for the sole purpose of issuing a ticket, citation, or summons if the requirement in that subsection has been or is being violated, or for causing the arrest of or commencing a prosecution of a person for a violation of that requirement.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no law enforcement officer shall cause the operator of a motor vehicle being operated on any street or highway to stop the motor vehicle for the sole purpose of determining whether a violation of subsection (a)(1)A. or B. hereof has been or is being committed or for the sole purpose of issuing a ticket, citation, or summons for such a violation or for causing the arrest of or commencing a prosecution of a person for such violation.

(g) As used in this section:

- (1) "Occupant restraining device" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 4513.263.

- (2) "Family member" of a probationary license holder includes any of the following:
 - A. A spouse;
 - B. A child or stepchild;
 - C. A parent, stepparent, grandparent, or parent-in-law;
 - D. An aunt or uncle;
 - E. A sibling, whether or the whole or half blood or by adoption, a brother-in-law or a sister-in-law;
 - F. A son or daughter of the probationary license holder's stepparent if the stepparent has not adopted the probationary license holder;
 - G. An eligible adult, as defined in Ohio R.C. 4507.05.
- (3) "Moving violation" means any violation of any statute or ordinance that regulates the operation of vehicles, streetcars, or trackless trolleys on the highways or streets. "Moving violation" does not include a violation of Ohio R.C. 4513.263 or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, or a violation of any statute or ordinance regulating pedestrians or the parking of vehicles, vehicle size or load limitations, vehicle fitness requirements, or vehicle registration.

(h) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.
(ORC 4507.071)

**335.032 USE OF ELECTRONIC WIRELESS COMMUNICATION DEVICE
PROHIBITED WHILE DRIVING.**

(a) No holder of a temporary instruction permit who has not attained the age of eighteen years and no holder of a probationary driver's license shall drive a motor vehicle on any street, highway, or property used by the public for purposes of vehicular traffic or parking while using in any manner an electronic wireless communications device.

- (b) Subsection (a) of this section does not apply to either of the following:
 - (1) A person using an electronic wireless communications device for emergency purposes, including an emergency contact with a law enforcement agency, hospital or health care provider, fire department, or other similar emergency agency or entity;
 - (2) A person using an electronic wireless communications device whose motor vehicle is in a stationary position and the motor vehicle is outside a lane of travel;
 - (3) A person using a navigation device in a voice-operated or hands-free manner who does not manipulate the device while driving.
- (c)
 - (1) Except as provided in subsection (c)(2) of this section, whoever violates subsection (a) of this section shall be fined one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00). In addition, the court shall impose a class seven suspension of the offender's driver's license or permit for a definite period of sixty days.
 - (2) If the person previously has been adjudicated a delinquent child or a juvenile traffic offender for a violation of this section, whoever violates this section shall be fined three hundred dollars (\$300.00). In addition, the court shall impose a class seven suspension of the person's driver's license or permit for a definite period of one year.

(d) The filing of a sworn complaint against a person for a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.205 does not preclude the filing of a sworn complaint for a violation of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance for the same conduct. However, if a person is adjudicated a delinquent child or a juvenile traffic offender for a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.205 and is also adjudicated a delinquent child or a juvenile traffic offender for a violation of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance for the same conduct, the two offenses are allied offenses of similar import under Ohio R.C. 2941.25.

(e) As used in this section, "electronic wireless communications device" includes any of the following:

- (1) A wireless telephone;
- (2) A personal digital assistant;
- (3) A computer, including a laptop computer and a computer tablet;
- (4) A text-messaging device;
- (5) Any other substantially similar electronic wireless device that is designed or used to communicate via voice, image, or written word.
(ORC 4511.205)

335.04 CERTAIN ACTS PROHIBITED.

(a) No person shall do any of the following:

- (1) Display, or cause or permit to be displayed, or possess any identification card, driver's or commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit or commercial driver's license temporary instruction permit knowing the same to be fictitious, or to have been canceled, suspended or altered;
- (2) Lend to a person not entitled thereto, or knowingly permit a person not entitled thereto to use any identification card, driver's or commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit or commercial driver's license temporary instruction permit issued to the person so lending or permitting the use thereof;
- (3) Display or represent as one's own, any identification card, driver's or commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit or commercial driver's license temporary instruction permit not issued to the person so displaying the same;
- (4) Fail to surrender to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, upon the Registrar's demand, any identification card, driver's or commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit or commercial driver's license temporary instruction permit that has been suspended or canceled;
- (5) In any application for an identification card, driver's or commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit or commercial driver's license temporary instruction permit, or any renewal or duplicate thereof, knowingly conceal a material fact, or present any physician's statement required under Ohio R.C. 4507.08 or 4507.081 when knowing the same to be false or fictitious.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.
(ORC 4507.30)

335.05 WRONGFUL ENTRUSTMENT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE.

(a) No person shall permit a motor vehicle owned by the person or under the person's control to be driven by another if any of the following apply:

- (1) The offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person does not have a valid driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or valid nonresident driving privileges.

- (2) The offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privileges have been suspended or canceled under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4510, or any other provision of the Ohio Revised Code or this Traffic Code.
- (3) The offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person's act of driving the motor vehicle would violate any prohibition contained in Ohio R.C. Chapter 4509.
- (4) The offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person's act of driving would violate Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or any substantially equivalent municipal ordinance.
- (5) The offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the vehicle is the subject of an immobilization waiver order issued under Ohio R.C. 4503.235 and the other person is prohibited from operating the vehicle under that order.

(b) Without limiting or precluding the consideration of any other evidence in determining whether a violation of subsection (a)(1), (2), (3), (4) or (5) of this section has occurred, it shall be prima-facie evidence that the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the operator of the motor vehicle owned by the offender or under the offender's control is in a category described in subsection (a)(1), (2), (3), (4) or (5) of this section if any of the following applies:

- (1) Regarding an operator allegedly in the category described in subsection (a)(1), (3) or (5) of this section, the offender and the operator of the motor vehicle reside in the same household and are related by consanguinity or affinity.
- (2) Regarding an operator allegedly in the category described in subsection (a)(2) of this section, the offender and the operator of the motor vehicle reside in the same household, and the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the operator has been charged with or convicted of any violation of law or ordinance, or has committed any other act or omission, that would or could result in the suspension or cancellation of the operator's license, permit or privilege.
- (3) Regarding an operator allegedly in the category described in subsection (a)(4) of this section, the offender and the operator of the motor vehicle occupied the motor vehicle together at the time of the offense.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of wrongful entrustment of a motor vehicle and shall be punished as provided in subsections (c) to (h) of this section.

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (c)(2) of this section, whoever violates subsection (a)(1), (2) or (3) of this section is guilty of an unclassified misdemeanor. When the offense is an unclassified misdemeanor, the offender shall be sentenced pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2929.21 to 2929.28, except that the offender shall not be sentenced to a jail term; the offender shall not be sentenced to a community residential sanction pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2929.26; notwithstanding division (A)(2)(a) of Ohio R.C. 2929.28, the offender may be fined up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000); and, notwithstanding division (A)(3) of Ohio R.C. 2929.27, the offender may be ordered pursuant to division (C) of that section to serve a term of community service of up to five hundred hours. The failure of an offender to complete a term of community service imposed by the court may be punished as indirect criminal contempt under division (A) of Ohio R.C. 2705.02.

- (2) A. If, within three years of a violation of subsection (a)(1), (2) or (3) of this section, the offender previously has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of two or more violations of division (A)(1), (2) or (3) of Ohio R.C. 4511.203 or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- B. Whoever violates subsection (a)(4) or (5) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (3) For any violation of this section, in addition to the penalties imposed under Section 303.99, the court may impose a class seven suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(7) of Ohio R.C. 4510.02, and, if the vehicle involved in the offense is registered in the name of the offender, the court may order one of the following:
 - A. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c)(3)B. or C. of this section, the court may order, for thirty days, the immobilization of the vehicle involved in the offense and the impoundment of that vehicle's license plates. If issued, the order shall be issued and enforced under Ohio R.C. 4503.233.
 - B. If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.203 or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, the court may order, for sixty days, the immobilization of the vehicle involved in the offense and the impoundment of that vehicle's license plates. If issued, the order shall be issued and enforced under Ohio R.C. 4503.233.
 - C. If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more violations of Ohio R.C. 4511.203 or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, the court may order the criminal forfeiture to the state of the vehicle involved in the offense. If issued, the order shall be issued and enforced under Ohio R.C. 4503.234.

If title to a motor vehicle that is subject to an order for criminal forfeiture under this subsection is assigned or transferred and division (B)(2) or (3) of Ohio R.C. 4503.234 applies, in addition to or independent of any other penalty established by law, the court may fine the offender the value of the vehicle as determined by publications of the national automobile dealer's association. The proceeds from any fine imposed under this subsection shall be distributed in accordance with division (C)(2) of Ohio R.C. 4503.234.

(d) If a court orders the immobilization of a vehicle under subsection (c) of this section, the court shall not release the vehicle from the immobilization before the termination of the period of immobilization ordered unless the court is presented with current proof of financial responsibility with respect to that vehicle.

(e) If a court orders the criminal forfeiture of a vehicle under subsection (c) of this section, upon receipt of the order from the court, neither the Registrar of Motor Vehicles nor any deputy registrar shall accept any application for the registration or transfer of registration of any motor vehicle owned or leased by the person named in the order. The period of denial shall be five years after the date the order is issued, unless, during that five-year period, the court with

jurisdiction of the offense that resulted in the order terminates the forfeiture and notifies the Registrar of the termination. If the court terminates the forfeiture and notifies the Registrar, the Registrar shall take all necessary measures to permit the person to register a vehicle owned or leased by the person or to transfer the registration of the vehicle.

(f) This section does not apply to motor vehicle rental dealers or motor vehicle leasing dealers, as defined in Ohio R.C. 4549.65.

(g) Evidence of a conviction of, plea of guilty to, or adjudication as a delinquent child for a violation of this section or a substantially similar municipal ordinance shall not be admissible as evidence in any civil action that involves the offender or delinquent child who is the subject of the conviction, plea, or adjudication and that arises from the wrongful entrustment of a motor vehicle.

(h) For purposes of this section, a vehicle is owned by a person if, at the time of a violation of this section, the vehicle is registered in the person's name.
(ORC 4511.203)

335.06 DISPLAY OF LICENSE.

(a) The operator of a motor vehicle shall display the operator's driver's license, or furnish satisfactory proof that the operator has a driver's license, upon demand of any peace officer or of any person damaged or injured in any collision in which the licensee may be involved. When a demand is properly made and the operator has the operator's driver's license on or about the operator's person, the operator shall not refuse to display the license. A person's failure to furnish satisfactory evidence that the person is licensed under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4507 when the person does not have the person's license on or about the person's person shall be prima-facie evidence of the person's not having obtained a driver's license.

- (b) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b)(2) hereof, whoever violates this section is guilty of an unclassified misdemeanor. When the offense is an unclassified misdemeanor, the offender shall be sentenced pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2929.21 to 2929.28, except that the offender shall not be sentenced to a jail term; the offender shall not be sentenced to a community residential sanction pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2929.26; notwithstanding division (A)(2)(a) of Ohio R.C. 2929.28, the offender may be fined up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000); and, notwithstanding division (A)(3) of Ohio R.C. 2929.27, the offender may be ordered pursuant to division (C) of that section to serve a term of community service of up to five hundred hours. The failure of an offender to complete a term of community service imposed by the court may be punished as indirect criminal contempt under division (A) of Ohio R.C. 2705.02 that may be filed in the underlying case.
- (2) If, within three years of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more violations of Ohio R.C. 4507.35 or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, the offense is a misdemeanor of the first degree. (ORC 4507.35)

335.07 DRIVING UNDER SUSPENSION OR LICENSE RESTRICTION.

(a) Except as provided under subsection (b) hereof and Sections 335.072 and 335.074, no person whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under any provision of the Ohio Revised Code, other than Ohio R.C. Chapter 4509, or under any applicable law in any other jurisdiction in which the person's license or permit was issued shall operate any motor vehicle upon the public roads and highways or upon any public or private property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking within

this Municipality during the period of suspension unless the person is granted limited driving privileges and is operating the vehicle in accordance with the terms of the limited driving privileges.

(b) No person shall operate any motor vehicle upon a highway or any public or private property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking in this Municipality in violation of any restriction of the person's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit imposed under division (D) of Ohio R.C. 4506.10 or under Ohio R.C. 4507.14.

(c) Upon the request or motion of the prosecuting authority, a noncertified copy of the law enforcement automated data system report or a noncertified copy of a record of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles that shows the name, date of birth, and social security number of a person charged with a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of this section may be admitted into evidence as prima-facie evidence that the license of the person was under suspension at the time of the alleged violation of subsection (a) of this section or the person operated a motor vehicle in violation of a restriction at the time of the alleged violation of subsection (b) of this section. The person charged with a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of this section may offer evidence to rebut this prima-facie evidence.

- (d) (1) Whoever violates subsection (a) or (b) hereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. The court may impose upon the offender a class seven suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(7) of Ohio R.C. 4510.02.
- (2) A. Except as provided in subsection (d)(2)B. or C. of this section, the court, in addition to any other penalty that it imposes on the offender and if the vehicle is registered in the offender's name and if, within three years of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation of Ohio R.C. 4510.11 or Ohio R.C. 4510.111 or 4510.16, or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, the court, in addition to or independent of any other sentence that it imposes upon the offender, may order the immobilization of the vehicle involved in the offense for thirty days and the impoundment of that vehicle's license plates for thirty days in accordance with Ohio R.C. 4503.233.
- B. If the vehicle is registered in the offender's name and if, within three years of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two violations of Ohio R.C. 4510.11 or any combination of two violations of Ohio R.C. 4510.11 or Ohio R.C. 4510.111 or 4510.16, or of a substantially similar municipal ordinance, the court, in addition to any other sentence that it imposes on the offender may order the immobilization of the vehicle involved in the offense for sixty days and the impoundment of that vehicle's license plates for sixty days in accordance with Ohio R.C. 4503.233.
- C. If the vehicle is registered in the offender's name and if, within three years of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of Ohio R.C. 4510.11, or any combination of three or more violations of Ohio R.C. 4501.11 or Ohio R.C. 4510.111 or 4510.16, or of a substantially similar municipal ordinance, the court, in addition to any other sentence that it imposes on the offender may order the criminal forfeiture of the vehicle involved in the offense to the State.

(e) Any order for immobilization and impoundment under this section shall be issued and enforced under Ohio R.C. 4503.233 and 4507.02, as applicable. The court shall not release a vehicle from immobilization ordered under this section unless the court is presented with current proof of financial responsibility with respect to that vehicle.

(f) Any order of criminal forfeiture under this section shall be issued and enforced under Ohio R.C. 4503.234. Upon receipt of the copy of the order from the court, neither the Ohio Registrar of Motor Vehicles nor a deputy registrar shall accept any application for the registration or transfer of registration of any motor vehicle owned or leased by the person named in the declaration of forfeiture. The period of registration denial shall be five years after the date of the order, unless, during that period, the court having jurisdiction of the offense that lead to the order terminates the forfeiture and notifies the Registrar of the termination. The Registrar shall then take necessary measures to permit the person to register a vehicle owned or leased by the person or to transfer registration of the vehicle.

(g) The offender shall provide the court with proof of financial responsibility as defined in Ohio R.C. 4509.01. If the offender fails to provide that proof of financial responsibility, then, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, the court may order restitution pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2929.28 in an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for any economic loss arising from an accident or collision that was the direct and proximate result of the offender's operation of the vehicle before, during, or after committing the offense for which the offender is sentenced under this section. (ORC 4510.11)

(h) Any person whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privileges are suspended as a repeat traffic offender under this section and who, during the suspension, operates any motor vehicle upon any public roads and highways is guilty of driving under a twelve-point suspension, a misdemeanor of the first degree. The court shall sentence the offender to a minimum term of three days in jail. No court shall suspend the first three days of jail time imposed pursuant to this subsection. (ORC 4510.037)

335.071 DRIVING UNDER OVI SUSPENSION.

(a) No person whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege has been suspended under Ohio R.C. 4511.19, 4511.191, or 4511.196 or under Ohio R.C. 4510.07 for a conviction of a violation of a municipal OVI ordinance shall operate any motor vehicle upon the public roads or highways within this Municipality during the period of the suspension.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of driving under OVI suspension. The court shall sentence the offender under Ohio R.C. Chapter 2929, subject to the differences authorized or required by this section.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b)(2) or (3) of this section, driving under OVI suspension is a misdemeanor of the first degree. The court shall sentence the offender to all of the following:

A. A mandatory jail term of three consecutive days. The three-day term shall be imposed, unless, subject to subsection (c) of this section, the court instead imposes a sentence of not less than thirty consecutive days of house arrest with electronic monitoring. A period of house arrest with electronic monitoring imposed under this subsection shall not exceed six months. If the court imposes a mandatory three-day jail term under this subsection, the court may impose a jail term in addition to that term, provided that in no case shall the cumulative jail term imposed for the offense exceed six months.

- B. A fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
 - C. A license suspension under subsection (e) of this section.
- (2) If, within six years of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation of this section or one equivalent offense, driving under OVI suspension is a misdemeanor of the first degree. The court shall sentence the offender to all of the following:
- A. A mandatory jail term of ten consecutive days. Notwithstanding the jail terms provided in Ohio R.C. Chapter 2929, the court may sentence the offender to a longer jail term of not more than one year. The ten-day mandatory jail term shall be imposed unless, subject to subsection (c) of this section, the court instead imposes a sentence of not less than ninety consecutive days of house arrest with electronic monitoring. The period of house arrest with electronic monitoring shall not exceed one year.
 - B. Notwithstanding the fines provided for in Ohio R.C. Chapter 2929, a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and not more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).
 - C. A license suspension under subsection (e) of this section.
- (3) If, within six years of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more violations of this section or two or more equivalent offenses, driving under OVI suspension is a misdemeanor of the first degree. The court shall sentence the offender to all of the following:
- A. A mandatory jail term of thirty consecutive days. Notwithstanding the jail terms provided in Ohio R.C. Chapter 2929, the court may sentence the offender to a longer jail term of not more than one year. The court shall not sentence the offender to a term of house arrest with electronic monitoring in lieu of the mandatory portion of the jail term.
 - B. Notwithstanding the fines set forth in Ohio R.C. Chapter 2929, a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and not more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).
 - C. A license suspension under subsection (e) of this section.

(c) No court shall impose an alternative sentence of house arrest with electronic monitoring under subsection (b)(1) or (2) of this section unless, within sixty days of the date of sentencing, the court issues a written finding on the record that, due to the unavailability of space at the jail where the offender is required to serve the jail term imposed, the offender will not be able to begin serving that term within the sixty-day period following the date of sentencing.

An offender sentenced under this section to a period of house arrest with electronic monitoring shall be permitted work release during that period.

(d) Fifty per cent of any fine imposed by a court under subsection (b)(1), (2) or (3) of this section shall be deposited into the county indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund or municipal indigent drivers alcohol treatment fund under the control of that court, as created by the county or municipal corporation pursuant to division (H) of Ohio R.C. 4511.191.

(e) In addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law or ordinance, the trial judge of any court of record or the mayor of a mayor's court shall impose on an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section a class seven suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(7) of Ohio R.C. 4510.02.

When permitted as specified in Ohio R.C. 4510.021, if the court grants limited driving privileges during a suspension imposed under this section, the privileges shall be granted on the additional condition that the offender must display restricted license plates, issued under Ohio R.C. 4503.231, on the vehicle driven subject to the privileges, except as provided in division (B) of that section.

A suspension of a commercial driver's license under this section shall be concurrent with any period of suspension or disqualification under Ohio R.C. 3123.58 or 4506.16. No person who is disqualified for life from holding a commercial driver's license under Ohio R.C. 4506.16 shall be issued a driver's license under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4507 during the period for which the commercial driver's license was suspended under this section, and no person whose commercial driver's license is suspended under this section shall be issued a driver's license under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4507 during the period of the suspension.

(f) The offender shall provide the court with proof of financial responsibility as defined in Ohio R.C. 4509.01. If the offender fails to provide that proof of financial responsibility, then, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, the court may order restitution pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2929.28 in an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for any economic loss arising from an accident or collision that was the direct and proximate result of the offender's operation of the vehicle before, during, or after committing the offense that is a misdemeanor of the first degree under this section for which the offender is sentenced. (ORC 4510.14)

- (g) (1) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of a municipal ordinance that is substantially equivalent to Ohio R.C. 4510.14, the court, in addition to and independent of any sentence that it imposes upon the offender for the offense, if the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense is registered in the offender's name, shall do whichever of the following is applicable:
- A. If, within six years of the current offense, the offender has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of Ohio R.C. 4510.14 or former division (D)(2) of Ohio R.C. 4507.02, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially equivalent to that section or former division, the court shall order the immobilization for thirty days of the vehicle involved in the offense and the impoundment for thirty days of the license plates of that vehicle in accordance with Ohio R.C. 4503.233.
 - B. If, within six years of the current offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one violation of Ohio R.C. 4510.14 or former division (D)(2) of Ohio R.C. 4507.02, or a municipal ordinance that is substantially equivalent to that section or former division, the court shall order the immobilization for sixty days of the vehicle involved in the offense and the impoundment for sixty days of the license plates of that vehicle in accordance with Ohio R.C. 4503.233.
 - C. If, within six years of the current offense, the offender has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more violations of Ohio R.C. 4510.14 or former division (D)(2) of Ohio R.C. 4507.02 or a municipal ordinance that is substantially equivalent to that section or former division, the court shall order the criminal forfeiture to the State of the vehicle the offender was operating at the time of the offense.

- (2) Display or display for sale or sell as a dealer or acting on behalf of a dealer, a motor vehicle without having obtained a manufacturer's or importer's certificate, a certificate of title, or an assignment of a certificate of title for it as provided in Ohio R.C. Chapter 4505;
- (3) Fail to surrender any certificate of title or any certificate of registration or license plates upon cancellation of the same by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and notice of the cancellation as prescribed in Ohio R.C. Chapter 4505;
- (4) Fail to surrender the certificate of title to a clerk of a court of common pleas as provided in Ohio R.C. Chapter 4505 in case of the destruction or dismantling or change of a motor vehicle in such respect that it is not the motor vehicle described in the certificate of title;
- (5) Violate any rules adopted pursuant to Ohio R.C. Chapter 4505;
- (6) Except as otherwise provided in Ohio R.C. Chapter 4505 and Chapter 4517, sell at wholesale a motor vehicle the ownership of which is not evidenced by an Ohio certificate of title, or the current certificate of title issued for the motor vehicle, or the manufacturer's certificate of origin, and all title assignments that evidence the seller's ownership of the motor vehicle, and an odometer disclosure statement that complies with Ohio R.C. 4505.06 and subchapter IV of the "Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act", 86 Stat. 961 (1972), 15 U.S.C. 1981;
- (7) Operate in this Municipality a motor vehicle knowing that the certificate of title to the vehicle or ownership of the vehicle as otherwise reflected in the automated title processing system has been canceled.

(b) This section does not apply to persons engaged in the business of warehousing or transporting motor vehicles for the purpose of salvage disposition.

(c) Whoever violates this section shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both. (ORC 4505.18)

335.09 DISPLAY OF LICENSE PLATES.

(a) No person who is the owner or operator of a motor vehicle shall fail to properly display in plain view on the front and rear of the motor vehicle the distinctive number and registration mark, including any county identification sticker and any validation sticker issued under Ohio R.C. 4503.19 and 4503.191, furnished by the Ohio Director of Public Safety, except that a manufacturer of motor vehicles or dealer therein, the holder of an intrastate permit, and the owner or operator of a motorcycle, motorized bicycle, or moped, motor-driven cycle or motor scooter, autocycle, cab-enclosed motorcycle, manufactured home, mobile home, trailer or semitrailer shall display on the rear only. A motor vehicle that is issued two license plates shall display the validation sticker on the rear license plate. A commercial tractor that does not receive an apportioned license plate under the international registration plan shall be issued one license plate and one validation sticker, which license plate and validation sticker shall be displayed on the front of the commercial tractor. An apportioned vehicle receiving an apportioned license plate under the international registration plan shall display the license plate only on the front of a commercial tractor and on the rear of all other vehicles. All license plates shall be securely fastened so as not to swing, and shall not be covered by any material that obstructs their visibility.

No person to whom a temporary license placard or windshield sticker has been issued for the use of a motor vehicle under Ohio R.C. 4503.182, and no operator of that motor vehicle, shall fail to display the temporary license placard in plain view from the rear of the vehicle either in the rear window or on an external rear surface of the motor vehicle, or fail to display the windshield sticker in plain view on the rear window of the motor vehicle. No temporary license placard or windshield sticker shall be covered by any material that obstructs its visibility.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.
(ORC 4503.21)

335.10 EXPIRED OR UNLAWFUL LICENSE PLATES.

(a) No person who is the owner of a motor vehicle which is parked or operated upon the public streets or highways shall fail to annually file the application for registration or to pay the tax therefor, as required by Ohio R.C. Chapter 4503. (ORC 4503.11)

(b) No person shall operate, drive or park upon the public streets or highways a motor vehicle acquired from a former owner who has registered the motor vehicle, while the motor vehicle displays the distinctive number or identification mark assigned to it upon its original registration. (ORC 4549.11)

(c) No person who is the owner of a motor vehicle and a resident of Ohio shall operate, drive or park the motor vehicle upon the public streets or highways, while it displays a distinctive number or identification mark issued by or under the authority of another state, without complying with the laws of Ohio relating to the registration and identification of motor vehicles.
(ORC 4549.12)

(d) No person shall park or operate any vehicle upon any public street or highway upon which is displayed an expired license plate or an expired validation sticker.

(e) No person shall park or operate any vehicle upon any public street or highway upon which are displayed any license plates not legally registered and issued for such vehicle, or upon which are displayed any license plates that were issued on an application for registration that contains any false statement by the applicant.

- (f) (1) Whoever violates subsection (a) hereof is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.
- (2) Whoever violates subsection (b) hereof is guilty of a minor misdemeanor on a first offense and a misdemeanor of the fourth degree on each subsequent offense.
- (3) Whoever violates any provision of this section for which no other penalty is provided is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.
(ORC 4549.11; 4549.12)

335.11 USE OF ILLEGAL LICENSE PLATES; TRANSFER OF REGISTRATION.

(a) No person shall operate or drive a motor vehicle upon the streets in this Municipality if it displays a license plate or a distinctive number or identification mark that meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is fictitious;
- (2) Is a counterfeit or an unlawfully made copy of any distinctive number or identification mark;
- (3) Belongs to another motor vehicle, provided that this section does not apply to a motor vehicle that is operated on the streets in this Municipality when the motor vehicle displays license plates that originally were issued for a motor vehicle that previously was owned by the same person who owns the motor vehicle that is operated on the streets in this Municipality, during the thirty-day period described in subsection (c) hereof.

(b) Whoever violates subsection (a)(1), (2) or (3) of this section is guilty of operating a motor vehicle bearing an invalid license plate or identification mark, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree on a first offense and a misdemeanor of the third degree on each subsequent offense. (ORC 4549.08)

(c) Upon the transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle, the registration of the motor vehicle expires, and the original owner shall immediately remove the license plates from the motor vehicle. The transfer of the registration and, where applicable, the license plates from the motor vehicle for which they originally were issued to a succeeding motor vehicle purchased by the same person in whose name the original registration and license plates were issued shall be done within a period not to exceed thirty days. During that thirty-day period, the license plates from the motor vehicle for which they originally were issued may be displayed on the succeeding motor vehicle, and the succeeding motor vehicle may be operated on the streets of the Municipality.

(d) Whoever violates subsection (c) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. (ORC 4503.12)

335.111 REGISTRATION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS OF RESIDENCY.

(a) Within thirty days of becoming a resident of this State, any person who owns a motor vehicle operated or driven upon the public roads or highways shall register the vehicle in this State. If such a person fails to register a vehicle owned by the person, the person shall not operate any motor vehicle in this Municipality under a license issued by another state.

(b) (1) Whoever violates subsection (a) of this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.

(2) The offense established under subsection (b)(1) of this section is a strict liability offense and strict liability is a culpable mental state for purposes of Ohio R.C. 2901.20. The designation of this offense as a strict liability offense shall not be construed to imply that any other offense, for which there is no specified degree of culpability, is not a strict liability offense.

(c) For purposes of subsection (a) of this section, "resident" means any person to whom any of the following applies:

(1) The person maintains their principal residence in this State and does not reside in this State as a result of the person's active service in the United States Armed Forces.

(2) The person is determined by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to be a resident in accordance with standards adopted by the Registrar under Ohio R.C. 4507.01. (ORC 4503.111)

335.12 STOPPING AFTER ACCIDENT UPON STREETS; COLLISION WITH UNATTENDED VEHICLE.

(a) (1) In the case of a motor vehicle accident or collision with persons or property on a public road or highway, the operator of the motor vehicle, having knowledge of the accident or collision, immediately shall stop the operator's motor vehicle at the scene of the accident or collision. The operator shall remain at the scene of the accident or collision until the operator has given the operator's name and address and, if the operator is not the owner, the name and address of the owner of that motor vehicle, together with the registered number of that motor vehicle, to all of the following:

A. Any person injured in the accident or collision;

- B. The operator, occupant, owner or attendant of any motor vehicle damaged in the accident or collision;
- C. The police officer at the scene of the accident or collision.
- (2) In the event an injured person is unable to comprehend and record the information required to be given under subsection (a)(1) of this section, the other operator involved in the accident or collision shall notify the nearest police authority concerning the location of the accident or collision, and the operator's name, address and the registered number of the motor vehicle the operator was operating. The operator shall remain at the scene of the accident or collision until a police officer arrives, unless removed from the scene by an emergency vehicle operated by a political subdivision or an ambulance.
- (3) If the accident or collision is with an unoccupied or unattended motor vehicle, the operator who collides with the motor vehicle shall securely attach the information required to be given in this section, in writing, to a conspicuous place in or on the unoccupied or unattended motor vehicle.
- (b) (1) Whoever violates subsection (a) of this section is guilty of failure to stop after an accident. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b)(2) or (3) of this section, failure to stop after an accident is a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (2) If the accident or collision results in serious physical harm to a person, failure to stop after an accident is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.
- (3) If the accident or collision results in the death of a person, failure to stop after an accident is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.
- (4) In all cases, the court, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, shall impose upon the offender a class five suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(5) of Ohio R.C. 4510.02. No judge shall suspend the first six months of suspension of an offender's license, permit, or privilege required by this subsection.

The offender shall provide the court with proof of financial responsibility as defined in Ohio R.C. 4509.01. If the offender fails to provide that proof of financial responsibility, then, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, the court may order restitution pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2929.18 or 2929.28 in an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for any economic loss arising from an accident or collision that was the direct and proximate result of the offender's operation of the motor vehicle before, during or after committing the offense charged under this section. (ORC 4549.02)

335.13 STOPPING AFTER ACCIDENT UPON PROPERTY OTHER THAN STREET.

- (a) (1) In the case of a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in injury or damage to persons or property on any public or private property other than a public road or highway, the operator of the motor vehicle, having knowledge of the accident or collision, shall stop at the scene of the accident or collision. Upon request of any person who is injured or damaged, or any other person, the operator shall give that person the operator's name and address, and, if the operator is not the owner, the name and address of the owner of that motor vehicle, together with the registered number of that motor vehicle, and, if available, exhibit the operator's driver's or commercial driver's license.

- (2) If the operator of the motor vehicle involved in the accident or collision does not provide the information specified in subsection (a)(1) of this section, the operator shall give that information, within twenty-four hours after the accident or collision, to the Police Department.
 - (3) If the accident or collision is with an unoccupied or unattended motor vehicle, the operator who collides with the motor vehicle shall securely attach the information required under subsection (a)(1) of this section, in writing, to a conspicuous place in or on the unoccupied or unattended motor vehicle.
- (b)
- (1) Whoever violates subsection (a) of this section is guilty of failure to stop after a nonpublic road accident. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b)(2) or (3) of this section, failure to stop after a nonpublic road accident is a misdemeanor of the first degree.
 - (2) If the accident or collision results in serious physical harm to a person, failure to stop after a nonpublic road accident is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.
 - (3) If the accident or collision results in the death of a person, failure to stop after a nonpublic road accident is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.
 - (4) In all cases, the court, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, shall impose upon the offender a class five suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(5) of Ohio R.C. 4510.02. No judge shall suspend the first six months of suspension of an offender's license, permit, or privilege required by this subsection.

The offender shall provide the court with proof of financial responsibility as defined in Ohio R.C. 4509.01. If the offender fails to provide that proof of financial responsibility, then, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, the court may order restitution pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2929.18 or 2929.28 in an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for any economic loss arising from an accident or collision that was the direct and proximate result of the offender's operation of the motor vehicle before, during or after committing the offense charged under this section. (ORC 4549.021)

335.14 VEHICLE ACCIDENT RESULTING IN DAMAGE TO REALTY.

(a) The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in damage to real property, or personal property attached to real property, legally upon or adjacent to a public road or highway immediately shall stop and take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of the property of that fact, of the driver's name and address, and of the registration number of the vehicle the driver is driving and, upon request and if available, shall exhibit the driver's or commercial driver's license.

If the owner or person in charge of the property cannot be located after reasonable search, the driver of the vehicle involved in the accident resulting in damage to the property, within twenty-four hours after the accident, shall forward to the police authority in the municipality in which the accident or collision occurred, the same information required to be given to the owner or person in control of the property and give the location of the accident and a description of the damage insofar as it is known.

(b) Whoever violates subsection (a) of this section is guilty of failure to stop after an accident involving the property of others, a misdemeanor of the first degree.

The offender shall provide the court with proof of financial responsibility as defined in Ohio R.C. 4509.01. If the offender fails to provide that proof of financial responsibility, then, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, the court may order restitution pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2929.28 in an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for any economic loss arising from an accident or collision that was the direct and proximate result of the offender's operation of the motor vehicle before, during or after committing the offense charged under this section. (ORC 4549.03)

335.15 SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF LICENSE FOR RECKLESS OPERATION.

Whenever a person is found guilty of operating a vehicle in violation of any ordinance relating to reckless operation, the court, in addition to or independent of all other penalties provided by law, may impose a Class 5 suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit, or nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in division (A)(5) of Section 4510.02 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Suspension of a commercial driver's license under this section shall be concurrent with any period of suspension disqualification under Section 3123.58 or 4506.16 of the Ohio Revised Code. No person who is disqualified for life from holding a commercial driver's license under Section 4506.16 of the Ohio Revised Code shall be issued a driver's license under Chapter 4507 of the Ohio Revised Code during the period for which the commercial driver's license was suspended under this section, and no person whose commercial driver's license is suspended under this section shall be issued a driver's license under Chapter 4507 of the Ohio Revised Code, during the period of suspension.

(Ord. 2015-4215. Passed 2-17-15.)

CHAPTER 373 Bicycles and Motorcycles

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| <p>373.01 Code application to bicycles.</p> <p>373.02 Riding upon seats; handle bars; helmets and glasses.</p> <p>373.03 Attaching bicycle or sled to vehicle.</p> <p>373.04 Riding bicycles and motorcycles abreast.</p> <p>373.05 Signal device on bicycle.</p> <p>373.06 Lights and reflector on bicycle; brakes.</p> | <p>373.07 Riding bicycle on right side of roadway; obedience to traffic rules; passing.</p> <p>373.08 Reckless operation; control, course and speed.</p> <p>373.09 Parking of bicycle.</p> <p>373.10 Motorized bicycle operation, equipment and license.</p> <p>373.11 Paths exclusively for bicycles.</p> |
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CROSS REFERENCES

See sectional histories for similar State law

Motorcycle protective equipment - see OAC Ch. 4501-17

Motorized bicycle equipment - see OAC Ch. 4501-23

Bicycle defined - see TRAF. 301.04

Motorcycle defined - see TRAF. 301.19

Bicycles prohibited on freeways - see TRAF. 303.06

Hand and arm signals - see TRAF. 331.15

Motorcycle operator's license required - see TRAF. 335.01(a)

Motorcycle headlight - see TRAF. 337.03

Motorcycle brakes - see TRAF. 337.18(b)

373.01 CODE APPLICATION TO BICYCLES.

(a) The provisions of this Traffic Code that are applicable to bicycles apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any street or upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, a bicycle operator who violates any section of this Traffic Code described in subsection (a) of this section that is applicable to bicycles may be issued a ticket, citation or summons by a law enforcement officer for the violation in the same manner as the operator of a motor vehicle would be cited for the same violation. A person who commits any such violation while operating a bicycle shall not have any points assessed against the person's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, or probationary license under Ohio R.C. 4510.036.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, in the case of a violation of any section of this Traffic Code described in subsection (a) of this section by a bicycle operator or by a motor vehicle operator when the trier of fact finds that the violation by the motor vehicle operator endangered the lives of bicycle riders at the time of the violation, the court, notwithstanding any provision of this Traffic Code to the contrary, may require the bicycle operator or motor vehicle operator to take and successfully complete a bicycling skills course approved by the court in addition to or in lieu of any penalty otherwise prescribed by the Traffic Code for that violation.

(d) Subsections (b) and (c) of this section do not apply to violations of Section 333.01 of this Traffic Code. (ORC 4511.52)

(e) The provisions of this Traffic Code shall apply to bicycles except those which by their nature are not applicable.

373.02 RIDING UPON SEATS; HANDLE BARS; HELMETS AND GLASSES.

(a) For purposes of this section "snowmobile" has the same meaning as given that term in Ohio R.C 4519.01.

(b) No person operating a bicycle shall ride other than upon or astride the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, or carry any other person upon such bicycle other than upon a firmly attached and regular seat thereon, and no person shall ride upon a bicycle other than upon such a firmly attached and regular seat.

(c) No person operating a motorcycle shall ride other than upon or astride the permanent and regular seat or saddle attached thereto, or carry any other person upon such motorcycle other than upon a firmly attached and regular seat or saddle thereon, and no person shall ride upon a motorcycle other than upon such a firmly attached and regular seat or saddle.

(d) No person shall ride upon a motorcycle that is equipped with a saddle other than while sitting astride the saddle, facing forward, with one leg on each side of the motorcycle.

(e) No person shall ride upon a motorcycle that is equipped with a seat other than while sitting upon the seat.

(f) No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article that prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand upon the handle bars.

(g) No bicycle or motorcycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped. No motorcycle shall be operated on a highway when the handlebars rise higher than the shoulders of the operator when the operator is seated in the operator's seat or saddle.

(h) (1) Except as provided in subsection (h)(2) of this section, no person shall operate or be a passenger on a snowmobile or motorcycle without using safety glasses or other protective eye device. Except as provided in subsection (i)(3) of this section, no person who is under the age of eighteen years, or who holds a motorcycle operator's endorsement or license bearing "novice" designation that is currently in effect as provided in Ohio R.C. 4507.13, shall operate a motorcycle on a highway, or be a passenger on a motorcycle, unless wearing a United States Department of Transportation-approved protective helmet on the person's head, and no other person shall

be a passenger on a motorcycle operated by such a person unless similarly wearing a protective helmet. The helmet, safety glasses or other protective eye device shall conform with rules adopted by the Ohio Director of Public Safety. The provisions of this subsection or a violation thereof shall not be used in the trial of any civil action.

- (2) Subsection (h)(1) of this section does not apply to a person operating an autocycle or cab-enclosed motorcycle when the occupant compartment top is in place enclosing the occupants.
- (i) (1) No person shall operate a motorcycle with a valid temporary permit and temporary instruction permit identification card issued by the Ohio Registrar of Motor Vehicles pursuant to Ohio R.C. 4507.05 unless the person, at the time of such operation, is wearing on the person's head a protective helmet that has been approved by the United States Department of Transportation that conforms with rules adopted by the Director.
- (2) No person shall operate a motorcycle with a valid temporary instruction permit and temporary instruction permit identification card issued by the Registrar pursuant to Ohio R.C. 4507.05 in any of the following circumstances:
 - A. At any time when lighted lights are required by Section 337.02(a)(1);
 - B. While carrying a passenger;
 - C. On any limited access highway or heavily congested roadway.

(j) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the carrying of a child in a seat or trailer that is designed for carrying children and is firmly attached to the bicycle.

(k) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.53)

373.03 ATTACHING BICYCLE OR SLED TO VEHICLE.

(a) No person riding upon any motorcycle, bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach the same or self to any vehicle upon a roadway.

No operator shall knowingly permit any person riding upon any motorcycle, bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle to attach the same or self to any vehicle while it is moving upon a roadway. This section does not apply to the towing of a disabled vehicle.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.54)

373.04 RIDING BICYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES ABREAST.

(a) Persons riding bicycles or motorcycles upon a roadway shall ride not more than two abreast in a single lane, except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles or motorcycles.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.55(B))

373.05 SIGNAL DEVICE ON BICYCLE.

(a) A bicycle may be equipped with a device capable of giving an audible signal, except that a bicycle shall not be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.56)

373.06 LIGHTS AND REFLECTOR ON BICYCLE; BRAKES.

(a) Every bicycle when in use at the times specified in Section 337.02, shall be equipped with the following:

- (1) A lamp mounted on the front of either the bicycle or the operator that shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the front; and three hundred feet to the sides. A generator-powered lamp that emits light only when the bicycle is moving may be used to meet this requirement.
- (2) A red reflector on the rear that shall be visible from all distances from one hundred feet to six hundred feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle.
- (3) A lamp emitting either flashing or steady red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear shall be used in addition to the red reflector; If the red lamp performs as a reflector in that it is visible as specified in subsection (a)(2) of this section, the red lamp may serve as the reflector and a separate reflector is not required.

(b) Additional lamps and reflectors may be used in addition to those required under subsection (a) of this section, except that red lamps and red reflectors shall not be used on the front of the bicycle and white lamps and white reflectors shall not be used on the rear of the bicycle.

(c) Every bicycle shall be equipped with an adequate brake when used on a street or highway.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 4511.56)

(e) A prosecution is commenced on the date an indictment is returned or an information filed, or on the date a lawful arrest without a warrant is made, or on the date a warrant, summons, citation or other process is issued, whichever occurs first. A prosecution is not commenced by the return of an indictment or the filing of an information unless reasonable diligence is exercised to issue and execute process on the same. A prosecution is not commenced upon issuance of a warrant, summons, citation or other process, unless reasonable diligence is exercised to execute the same.

(f) The period of limitation shall not run during any time when the corpus delicti remains undiscovered.

(g) The period of limitation shall not run during any time when the accused purposely avoids prosecution. Proof that the accused absented himself from this Municipality or concealed his identity or whereabouts is prima-facie evidence of his purpose to avoid prosecution.

(h) The period of limitation shall not run during any time a prosecution against the accused based on the same conduct is pending in this State, even though the indictment, information or process that commenced the prosecution is quashed or the proceedings on the indictment, information or process are set aside or reversed on appeal.

(i) The period of limitation for a violation of any provision of this General Offenses Code that involves a physical or mental wound, injury, disability or condition of a nature that reasonably indicates abuse or neglect of a child under eighteen years of age or of a child with a developmental disability or physical impairment under twenty-one years of age shall not begin to run until either of the following occurs:

- (1) The victim of the offense reaches the age of majority.
- (2) A public children services agency, or a municipal or county peace officer that is not the parent or guardian of the child, in the county in which the child resides or in which the abuse or neglect is occurring or has occurred has been notified that abuse or neglect is known, suspected, or believed to have occurred. (ORC 2901.13)

(j) This section shall not apply to prosecutions commenced within the period of limitations set forth in Ohio R.C. 718.12(B) for violations of the Municipal income tax ordinance.

501.07 REQUIREMENTS FOR CRIMINAL LIABILITY.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) hereof, a person is not guilty of an offense unless both of the following apply:

- (1) The person's liability is based on conduct that includes either a voluntary act, or an omission to perform an act or duty that the person is capable of performing;
- (2) The person has the requisite degree of culpability for each element as to which a culpable mental state is specified by the language defining the offense.

(b) When the language defining an offense does not specify any degree of culpability, and plainly indicates a purpose to impose strict criminal liability for the conduct described in the section, then culpability is not required for a person to be guilty of the offense. The fact that one subsection of a section plainly indicates a purpose to impose strict liability for an offense defined in that subsection does not by itself plainly indicate a purpose to impose strict criminal liability for an offense defined in other subsections of the section that do not specify a degree of culpability.

- (c) (1) When language defining an element of an offense that is related to knowledge or intent or to which mens rea could fairly be applied neither specifies culpability nor plainly indicates a purpose to impose strict liability, the element of the offense is established only if a person acts recklessly.
- (2) Subsection (c)(1) of this section does not apply to offenses defined in the Traffic Code.
- (3) Subsection (c)(1) of this section does not relieve the prosecution of the burden of proving the culpable mental state required by any definition incorporated into the offense.

(d) Voluntary intoxication may not be taken into consideration in determining the existence of a mental state that is an element of a criminal offense. Voluntary intoxication does not relieve a person of a duty to act if failure to act constitutes a criminal offense. Evidence that a person was voluntarily intoxicated may be admissible to show whether or not the person was physically capable of performing the act with which the person is charged.

- (e) As used in this section:
 - (1) Possession is a voluntary act if the possessor knowingly procured or received the thing possessed, or was aware of the possessor's control of the thing possessed for a sufficient time to have ended possession.
 - (2) Reflexes, convulsions, body movements during unconsciousness or sleep, and body movements that are not otherwise a product of the actor's volition, are involuntary acts.
 - (3) "Culpability" means purpose, knowledge, recklessness or negligence, as defined in Section 501.08.
 - (4) "Intoxication" includes, but is not limited to, intoxication resulting from the ingestion of alcohol, a drug, or alcohol and a drug. (ORC 2901.21)

501.08 CULPABLE MENTAL STATES.

(a) A person acts purposely when it is the person's specific intention to cause a certain result, or when the gist of the offense is a prohibition against conduct of a certain nature, regardless of what the offender intends to accomplish thereby, it is the offender's specific intention to engage in conduct of that nature.

(b) A person acts knowingly, regardless of purpose, when the person is aware that the person's conduct will probably cause a certain result or will probably be of a certain nature. A person has knowledge of circumstances when the person is aware that such circumstances probably exist.

When knowledge of the existence of a particular fact is an element of an offense, such knowledge is established if a person subjectively believes that there is a high probability of its existence and fails to make inquiry or acts with a conscious purpose to avoid learning the fact.

(c) A person acts recklessly when, with heedless indifference to the consequences, the person perversely disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the person's conduct is likely to cause a certain result or is likely to be of a certain nature. A person is reckless with respect to circumstances when, with heedless indifference to the consequences, the person perversely disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that such circumstances are likely to exist.

(d) A person acts negligently when, because of a substantial lapse from due care, the person fails to perceive or avoid a risk that the person's conduct may cause a certain result or may be of a certain nature. A person is negligent with respect to circumstances when, because of a substantial lapse from due care, the person fails to perceive or avoid a risk that such circumstances may exist.

(b) Except as otherwise provided herein, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the value of the animal killed or the injury done amounts to three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or more, such person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. (ORC 959.99(B))

505.06 POISONING ANIMALS.

(a) No person shall maliciously, or willfully and without the consent of the owner, administer poison, except a licensed veterinarian acting in such capacity, to a farm animal, dog, cat, poultry or other domestic animal that is the property of another; and no person shall, willfully and without the consent of the owner, place any poisoned food where it may be easily found and eaten by any of such animals, either upon his own lands or the lands of another. This section does not apply to trespassing animals as set forth in Ohio R.C. 959.04. (ORC 959.03)

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. (ORC 959.99(C))

505.07 CRUELTY TO ANIMALS GENERALLY.

(a) No person shall:

- (1) Torture an animal, deprive one of necessary sustenance, unnecessarily or cruelly beat, needlessly mutilate or kill, or impound or confine an animal without supplying it during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of good wholesome food and water;
- (2) Impound or confine an animal without affording it, during such confinement, access to shelter from wind, rain, snow or excessive direct sunlight if it can reasonably be expected that the animal would otherwise become sick or in some other way suffer. This subsection (a)(2) does not apply to animals impounded or confined prior to slaughter. For the purpose of this section, "shelter" means a man-made enclosure, windbreak, sunshade or natural windbreak or sunshade that is developed from the earth's contour, tree development or vegetation;
- (3) Carry or convey an animal in a cruel or inhuman manner;
- (4) Keep animals other than cattle, poultry or fowl, swine, sheep or goats in an enclosure without wholesome exercise and change of air, nor feed cows on food that produces impure or unwholesome milk;
- (5) Detain livestock in railroad cars or compartments longer than twenty-eight hours after they are so placed without supplying them with necessary food, water and attention, nor permit such livestock to be so crowded as to overlie, crush, wound or kill each other.

(b) Upon the written request of the owner or person in custody of any particular shipment of livestock, which written request shall be separate and apart from any printed bill of lading or other railroad form, the length of time in which such livestock may be detained in any cars or compartments without food, water and attention, may be extended to thirty-six hours without penalty therefor. This section does not prevent the dehorning of cattle. (ORC 959.13)

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. In addition, the court may order the offender to forfeit the animal or livestock and may provide for its disposition including, but not limited to, the sale of the animal or livestock. If an animal or livestock is forfeited and sold pursuant to this subsection, the proceeds from the sale first shall be applied to pay the expenses incurred with regard to the care of the animal from the time it was taken from the custody of the former owner. The balance of the proceeds from the sale, if any, shall be paid to the former owner of the animal. (ORC 959.99(D))

505.071 CRUELTY TO COMPANION ANIMALS.

(a) As used in this section:

- (1) "Companion animal" means any animal that is kept inside a residential dwelling and any dog or cat regardless of where it is kept, including a pet store as defined in Ohio R.C. 956.01. "Companion animal" does not include livestock or any wild animal.
- (2) "Cruelty", "torment" and "torture" have the same meanings as in Ohio R.C. 1717.01.
- (3) "Residential dwelling" means a structure or shelter or the portion of a structure or shelter that is used by one or more humans for the purpose of a habitation.
- (4) "Practice of veterinary medicine" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 4741.01.
- (5) "Wild animal" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 1531.01.
- (6) "Federal animal welfare act" means the "Laboratory Animal Act of 1966", Pub. L. No. 89-544, 80 Stat. 350 (1966), 7 U.S.C.A. 2131 et seq., as amended by the "Animal Welfare Act of 1970", Pub. L. No. 91-579, 84 Stat. 1560 (1970), the "Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1976", Pub. L. No. 94-279, 90 Stat. 417 (1976), and the "Food Security Act of 1985", Pub. L. No. 99-198, 99 Stat. 1354 (1985), and as it may be subsequently amended.
- (7) "Dog kennel" means an animal rescue for dogs that is registered under Ohio R.C. 956.06, a boarding kennel or a training kennel.

(b) No person shall knowingly torture, torment, needlessly mutilate or maim, cruelly beat, poison, needlessly kill, or commit an act of cruelty against a companion animal.

(c) No person who confines or who is the custodian or caretaker of a companion animal shall negligently do any of the following:

- (1) Torture, torment or commit an act of cruelty against the companion animal;
- (2) Deprive the companion animal of necessary sustenance, or confine the companion animal without supplying it during the confinement with sufficient quantities of good, wholesome food and water, if it can reasonably be expected that the companion animal would become sick or suffer in any other way as a result of or due to the deprivation or confinement;
- (3) Impound or confine the companion animal without affording it, during the impoundment or confinement, with access to shelter from heat, cold, wind, rain, snow, or excessive direct sunlight if it can reasonably be expected that the companion animal would become sick or suffer in any other way as a result of or due to the lack of adequate shelter.

(d) No owner, manager or employee of a dog kennel who confines or is the custodian or caretaker of a companion animal shall negligently do any of the following:

- (1) Torture, torment, or commit an act of cruelty against the companion animal;
- (2) Deprive the companion animal of necessary sustenance, or confine the companion animal without supplying it during the confinement with sufficient quantities of good, wholesome food and water, if it can reasonably be expected that the companion animal would become sick or suffer in any other way as a result of or due to the deprivation or confinement;

- (3) Impound or confine the companion animal without affording it, during the impoundment or confinement, with access to shelter from heat, cold, wind, rain, snow or excessive direct sunlight if it can reasonably be expected that the companion animal would become sick or suffer in any other way as a result of or due to the lack of adequate shelter.
- (e) Subsections (b), (c) and (d) of this section do not apply to any of the following:
 - (1) A companion animal used in scientific research conducted by an institution in accordance with the federal animal welfare act and related regulations;
 - (2) The lawful practice of veterinary medicine by a person who has been issued a license, temporary permit, or registration certificate to do so under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4741;
 - (3) Dogs being used or intended for use for hunting or field trial purposes, provided that the dogs are being treated in accordance with usual and commonly accepted practices for the care of hunting dogs;
 - (4) The use of common training devices, if the companion animal is being treated in accordance with usual and commonly accepted practices for the training of animals;
 - (5) The administering of medicine to a companion animal that was properly prescribed by a person who has been issued a license, temporary permit, or registration certificate under Ohio R.C. Chapter 4741.
(ORC 959.131)
- (f)
 - (1) Whoever violates subsection (b) hereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree on a first offense. On each subsequent offense such person is guilty of a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.
 - (2) Whoever violates subsection (c) hereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree on a first offense and a misdemeanor of the first degree on each subsequent offense.
 - (3) Whoever violates subsection (d) hereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.
 - (4)
 - A. A court may order a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section to forfeit to an impounding agency, as defined in Ohio R.C. 959.132, any or all of the companion animals in that person's ownership or care. The court also may prohibit or place limitations on the person's ability to own or care for any companion animals for a specified or indefinite period of time.
 - B. A court may order a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section to reimburse an impounding agency for the reasonably necessary costs incurred by the agency for the care of a companion animal that the agency impounded as a result of the investigation or prosecution of the violation, provided that the costs were not otherwise paid under Ohio R.C. 959.132.
 - (5) If a court has reason to believe that a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section suffers from a mental or emotional disorder that contributed to the violation, the court may impose as a community control sanction or as a condition of probation a requirement that the offender undergo psychological evaluation or counseling. The court shall order the offender to pay the costs of the evaluation or counseling. (ORC 959.99)

505.08 NUISANCE CONDITIONS PROHIBITED.

(a) No person shall keep or harbor any animal or fowl in the Municipality so as to create noxious, or offensive odors or unsanitary conditions which are a menace to the health, comfort or safety of the public.

(b) No person being the owner, keeper or person having control of any animal shall permit such animal to dig or defecate on any public or private property in the City, other than the property of the owner or person in control of such animal, or allow any animal to damage any part of a lawn, tree, shrub, plant, building or other property, other than the property of the owner or person in control of such animal, by means of urination. The foregoing prohibition as to defecation shall not apply when the person in control of such animal immediately removes all feces deposited by it and disposes of the same in a sanitary manner approved by regulation of the Health Commissioner of the Board of Health.

(c) The above prohibition (505.08) shall not apply to real property situated in the City's Agricultural Zoning District or upon property in which agricultural uses are allowed and being conducted.

(d) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.
(Ord. 2006-3727. Passed 11-6-06.)

505.09 BARKING OR HOWLING ANIMALS.

(a) No person shall negligently keep or harbor any dog which howls, barks, or emits audible sounds that are unreasonably loud or disturbing and which are of such character, intensity, or duration as to disturb the peace and quiet of the neighborhood or to be detrimental to the life and health of any individual.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor for a first offense and a misdemeanor of the fourth degree for each subsequent offense within twelve months.
(Ord. 2009-3920. Passed 8-3-09.)

505.10 ANIMAL BITES; REPORTS AND QUARANTINE.

(a) Whenever any person is bitten by a dog or other animal, report of such bite shall be made to the Health Commissioner within twenty-four hours. Whenever it is reported to the Health Commissioner that any dog or cat has bitten a person, that dog or cat shall be quarantined under an order issued by the Health Commissioner. The dog or cat shall be quarantined by its owner or by a harbinger, or shall be quarantined in a pound or kennel. In all cases, such quarantine shall be under the supervision of the Health Commissioner and shall be at the expense

- C. On each container in which a restricted snake is confined, a sign warning the public that a restricted snake is in the container;
- D. At the main entrance to each structure where a restricted snake is confined, a sign warning the public that a restricted snake is in the structure;
- E. On a vehicle that is used to transport a dangerous wild animal or restricted snake, a sign warning that a dangerous wild animal or restricted snake, as applicable, is in the vehicle.

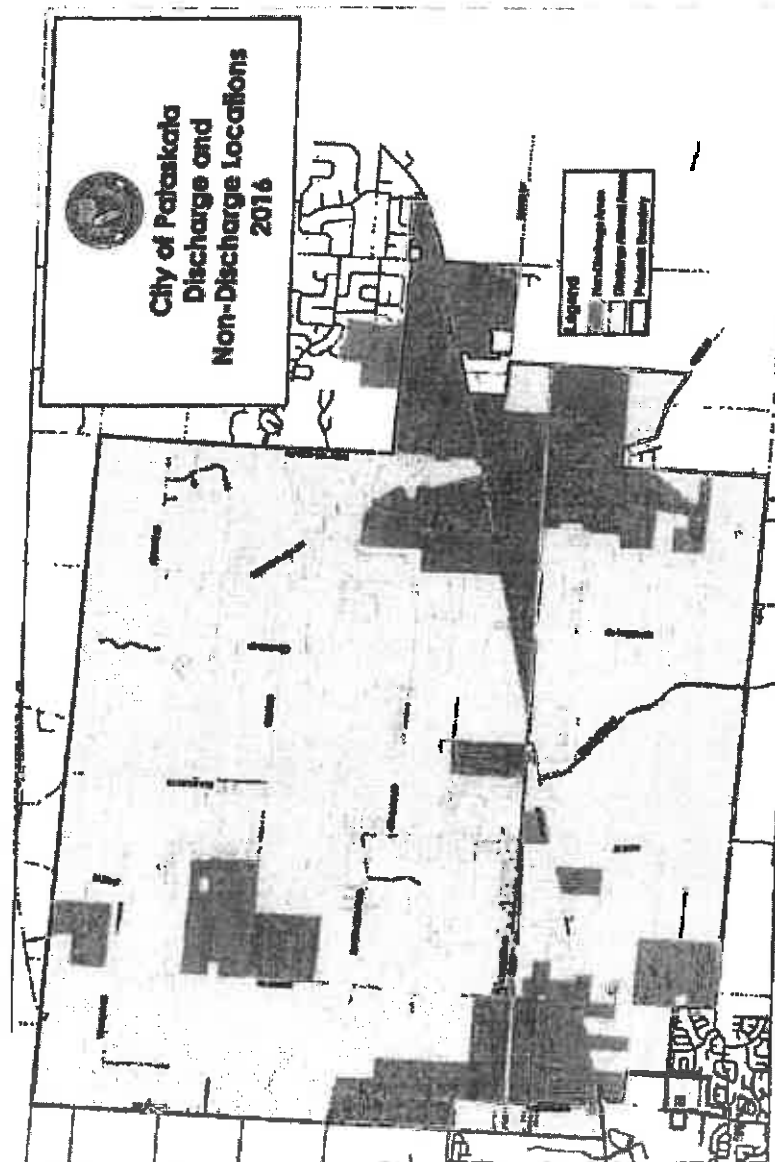
The signs shall comply with standards established in rules adopted by the State Director of Agriculture.

- (4) No person shall allow a dangerous wild animal or restricted snake to roam off the property where it is confined.
- (5) No person shall remove any teeth or claws from a dangerous wild animal or restricted snake, as applicable, unless determined to be medically necessary by a veterinarian. (ORC 935.18)

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree on the first offense. On a second or subsequent offense, such person is guilty of a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law. (ORC 935.99)

505.99 PENALTY.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: See Section 501.99 for penalties applicable to any misdemeanor classification.)



- (ll) "Methamphetamine" means methamphetamine, any salt, isomer, or salt of an isomer of methamphetamine, or any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing methamphetamine or any salt, isomer or salt of an isomer of methamphetamine.
- (mm) "Lawful prescription" means a prescription that is issued for a legitimate medical purpose by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, that is not altered or forged, and that was not obtained by means of deception or by the commission of any theft offense.
- (nn) "Deception" and "theft offense" have the same meanings as in Ohio R.C. 2913.01. (ORC 2925.01)

513.02 GIFT OF MARIHUANA.

(a) No person shall knowingly give or offer to make a gift of twenty grams or less of marihuana.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of trafficking in marihuana. Trafficking in marihuana is a minor misdemeanor for the first offense and, for any subsequent offense, it is a misdemeanor of the third degree. If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(c) The court may by order suspend for not more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any violation of this section. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with Ohio R.C. 2925.03(G). If an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is suspended pursuant to this subsection, the offender, at any time after the expiration of two years from the day on which the offender's sentence was imposed, may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting termination of the suspension; upon the filing of such a motion and the court's finding of good cause for the termination, the court may terminate the suspension. (ORC 2925.03)

513.03 DRUG ABUSE; CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE POSSESSION OR USE.

(a) No person shall knowingly obtain, possess or use a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog.

- (b) (1) This section does not apply to the following:
- A. Manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with Ohio R.C. Chapters 3719, 4715, 4729, 4730, 4731 and 4741.
 - B. If the offense involves an anabolic steroid, any person who is conducting or participating in a research project involving the use of an anabolic steroid if the project has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration;
 - C. Any person who sells, offers for sale, prescribes, dispenses or administers for livestock or other nonhuman species an anabolic steroid that is expressly intended for administration through implants to livestock or other nonhuman species and approved for that purpose under the "Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act", 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended, and is sold, offered for sale, prescribed, dispensed or administered for that purpose in accordance with that Act;

- D. Any person who obtained the controlled substance pursuant to a lawful prescription issued by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs.
- (2) A. As used in subsection (b)(2) of this section:
 - 1. "Community addiction services provider" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 5119.01.
 - 2. "Community control sanction" and "drug treatment program" have the same meanings as in Ohio R.C. 2929.01.
 - 3. "Health care facility" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2919.16.
 - 4. "Minor drug possession offense" means a violation of this section that is a misdemeanor or a felony of the fifth degree.
 - 5. "Post-release control sanction" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2967.28.
 - 6. "Peace officer" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2935.01.
 - 7. "Public agency" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2930.01.
 - 8. "Qualified individual" means a person who is not on community control or post-release control and is a person acting in good faith who seeks or obtains medical assistance for another person who is experiencing a drug overdose, a person who experiences a drug overdose and who seeks medical assistance for that overdose, or a person who is the subject of another person seeking or obtaining medical assistance for that overdose as described in subsection (b)(2)B. of this section.
 - 9. "Seek or obtain medical assistance" includes, but is not limited to making a 9-1-1 call, contacting in person or by telephone call an on-duty peace officer, or transporting or presenting a person to a health care facility.
- B. Subject to subsection (b)(2)F. of this section, a qualified individual shall not be arrested, charged, prosecuted, convicted or penalized pursuant to this chapter for a minor drug possession offense if all of the following apply:
 - 1. The evidence of the obtaining, possession or use of the controlled substance or controlled substance analog that would be the basis of the offense was obtained as a result of the qualified individual seeking the medical assistance or experiencing an overdose and needing medical assistance.
 - 2. Subject to subsection (b)(2)G. of this section, within thirty days after seeking or obtaining the medical assistance, the qualified individual seeks and obtains a screening and receives a referral for treatment from a community addiction services provider or a properly credentialed addiction treatment professional.
 - 3. Subject to subsection (b)(2)G. of this section, the qualified individual who obtains a screening and receives a referral for treatment under subsection (b)(2)B.1. of this section, upon the request of any prosecuting attorney, submits documentation to the prosecuting attorney that verifies that the qualified individual satisfied the requirements of that subsection. The documentation shall be limited to the date and time of the screening obtained and referral received.

- C. If a person is found to be in violation of any community control sanction and if the violation is a result of either of the following, the court shall first consider ordering the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or mitigating the penalty specified in Ohio R.C. 2929.13, 2929.15, or 2929.25, whichever is applicable, after which the court has the discretion either to order the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or to impose the penalty with the mitigating factor specified in any of those applicable sections:
1. Seeking or obtaining medical assistance in good faith for another person who is experiencing a drug overdose;
 2. Experiencing a drug overdose and seeking medical assistance for that overdose or being the subject of another person seeking or obtaining medical assistance for that overdose as described in subsection (b)(2)B. of this section.
- D. If a person is found to be in violation of any post-release control sanction and if the violation is a result of either of the following, the court or the parole board shall first consider ordering the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or mitigating the penalty specified in Ohio R.C. 2929.141 or 2967.28, whichever is applicable, after which the court or the parole board has the discretion either to order the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or to impose the penalty with the mitigating factor specified in either of those applicable sections:
1. Seeking or obtaining medical assistance in good faith for another person who is experiencing a drug overdose;
 2. Experiencing a drug overdose and seeking medical assistance for that emergency or being the subject of another person seeking or obtaining medical assistance for that overdose as described in subsection (b)(2)B. of this section.
- E. Nothing in subsection (b)(2)B. of this section shall be construed to do any of the following:
1. Limit the admissibility of any evidence in connection with the investigation or prosecution of a crime with regards to a defendant who does not qualify for the protections of subsection (b)(2)B. of this section or with regards to any crime other than a minor drug possession offense committed by a person who qualifies for protection pursuant to subsection (b)(2)B. of this section for a minor drug possession offense;
 2. Limit any seizure of evidence or contraband otherwise permitted by law;
 3. Limit or abridge the authority of a peace officer to detain or take into custody a person in the course of an investigation or to effectuate an arrest for any offense except as provided in that division;
 4. Limit, modify or remove any immunity from liability available pursuant to law in effect prior to the effective date of this amendment to any public agency or to an employee of any public agency.

- F. Subsection (b)(2)B. of this section does not apply to any person who twice previously has been granted an immunity under subsection (b)(2)B. of this section. No person shall be granted an immunity under subsection (b)(2)B. of this section more than two times.
- G. Nothing in this section shall compel any qualified individual to disclose protected health information in a way that conflicts with the requirements of the "Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996", 104 Pub. L. No. 191, 110 Stat. 2021, 42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq., as amended, and regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Health and Human Services to implement the act or the requirements of 42 C.F.R. Part 2.

- (c) Whoever violates subsection (a) hereof is guilty of one of the following:
 - (1) If the drug involved in the violation is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in Schedule III, IV, or V, whoever violates subsection (a) hereof is guilty of possession of drugs. Possession of drugs is a misdemeanor if the amount of the drug involved does not exceed the bulk amount. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows: possession of drugs is a misdemeanor of the first degree or, if the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.
 - (2) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing marihuana other than hashish, whoever violates subsection (a) hereof is guilty of possession of marihuana. Possession of marihuana is a misdemeanor if the amount of the drug involved does not exceed 200 grams. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:
 - A. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c)(2)B. hereof, possession of marihuana is a minor misdemeanor.
 - B. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds 100 grams but is less than 200 grams, possession of marihuana is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.
 - (3) If the drug involved in the violation is hashish or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing hashish, whoever violates subsection (a) hereof is guilty of possession of hashish. Possession of hashish is a misdemeanor if the amount of the drug involved does not exceed the maximum amount specified in subsection (c)(3)B. hereof. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:
 - A. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c)(3)B. hereof, possession of hashish is a minor misdemeanor.
 - B. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than two grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(d) In addition to any other sanction that is imposed for an offense under this section, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years.

(e) Arrest or conviction for a minor misdemeanor violation of this section does not constitute a criminal record and need not be reported by the person so arrested or convicted in response to any inquiries about the person's criminal record, including any inquiries contained in any application for employment, license, or other right or privilege, or made in connection with the person's appearance as a witness. (ORC 2925.11)

513.04 POSSESSING DRUG ABUSE INSTRUMENTS.

(a) No person shall knowingly make, obtain, possess or use any instrument, article or thing the customary and primary purpose of which is for the administration or use of a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, when the instrument involved is a hypodermic or syringe, whether or not of crude or extemporized manufacture or assembly, and the instrument, article or thing involved has been used by the offender to unlawfully administer or use a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, or to prepare a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, for unlawful administration or use.

(b) This section does not apply to manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with Ohio R.C. Chapters 3719, 4715, 4729, 4730, 4731 and 4741.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of possessing drug abuse instruments, a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, violation of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(d) In addition to any other sanction imposed upon an offender for a violation of this section, the court may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. (ORC 2925.12)

513.05 PERMITTING DRUG ABUSE.

(a) No person, who is the owner, operator or person in charge of a locomotive, watercraft, aircraft or other vehicle as defined in Ohio R.C. 4501.01(A), shall knowingly permit the vehicle to be used for the commission of a felony drug abuse offense.

(b) No person, who is the owner, lessee or occupant, or who has custody, control or supervision of premises, or real estate, including vacant land, shall knowingly permit the premises, or real estate, including vacant land, to be used for the commission of a felony drug abuse offense by another person.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of permitting drug abuse, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the felony drug abuse offense in question is a violation of Ohio R.C. 2925.02 or 2925.03, permitting drug abuse is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.

(d) In addition to any other sanction imposed for an offense under this section, the court that sentences a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years.

(e) Any premises or real estate that is permitted to be used in violation of subsection (b) hereof constitutes a nuisance subject to abatement pursuant to Ohio R.C. Chapter 3767. (ORC 2925.13)

513.06 ILLEGAL CULTIVATION OF MARIHUANA.

(a) No person shall knowingly cultivate marihuana.

(b) This section does not apply to any person listed in Ohio R.C. 2925.03(B)(1) to (3) to the extent and under the circumstances described in those divisions.

(c) Whoever commits a violation of subsection (a) hereof is guilty of illegal cultivation of marihuana. Illegal cultivation of marihuana is a misdemeanor if the amount of marihuana involved does not exceed 200 grams.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c)(2) hereof, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a minor misdemeanor, or if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(2) If the amount of marihuana involved equals or exceeds 100 grams but is less than 200 grams, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree, or if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(d) In addition to any other sanction imposed for an offense under this section, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section may suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of Ohio R.C. 2925.03. If an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is suspended in accordance with that division, the offender may request termination of, and the court may terminate, the suspension in accordance with that division.

(e) Arrest or conviction for a minor misdemeanor violation of this section does not constitute a criminal record and need not be reported by the person so arrested or convicted in response to any inquiries about the person's criminal record, including any inquiries contained in an application for employment, a license, or any other right or privilege or made in connection with the person's appearance as a witness. (ORC 2925.04)

513.07 POSSESSING OR USING HARMFUL INTOXICANTS.

(a) Except for lawful research, clinical, medical, dental or veterinary purposes, no person, with purpose to induce intoxication or similar physiological effects, shall obtain, possess or use a harmful intoxicant.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of abusing harmful intoxicants, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, abusing harmful intoxicants is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.

(c) In addition to any other sanction imposed upon an offender for a violation of this section, the court may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. (ORC 2925.31)

513.08 ILLEGALLY DISPENSING DRUG SAMPLES.

- (a) No person shall knowingly furnish another a sample drug.
- (b) Subsection (a) hereof does not apply to manufacturers, wholesalers, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Ohio R.C. Chapters 3719, 4715, 4729, 4730, 4731, and 4741.
- (c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal dispensing of drug samples. If the drug involved in the offense is a dangerous drug or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in Schedule III, IV, or V, or is marihuana, the penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:
- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c)(2) hereof, illegal dispensing of drug samples is a misdemeanor of the second degree.
 - (2) If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, illegal dispensing of drug samples is a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (d) In addition to any other sanction imposed for an offense under this section, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. (ORC 2925.36)

513.09 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OR PRESCRIPTION LABELS.

- (a) No person shall alter, deface or remove any label affixed by a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist or licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs who dispenses a controlled substance in a package or container, as long as any of the original contents remain, except when lawfully filling a prescription. (ORC 3719.08)
- (b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender has previously been convicted of a violation of this section, Ohio R.C. 3719.07 or 3719.08 or a drug abuse offense, such violation is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law. (ORC 3719.99)

513.10 HYPODERMIC POSSESSION, DISPLAY AND DISPENSING.

- (a) Possession of a hypodermic is authorized for the following:
- (1) A manufacturer or distributor of, or dealer in, hypodermics or medication packaged in hypodermics, and any authorized agent or employee of that manufacturer, distributor or dealer, in the regular course of business;
 - (2) Terminal distributor of dangerous drugs, in the regular course of business;
 - (3) A person authorized to administer injections, in the regular course of the person's profession or employment;
 - (4) A person, when the hypodermic was lawfully obtained and is kept and used for the purpose of self-administration of insulin or other drug prescribed for the treatment of disease by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs;
 - (5) A person whose use of a hypodermic is for legal research, clinical, educational or medicinal purposes;
 - (6) A farmer, for the lawful administration of a drug to an animal;

- (7) A person whose use of a hypodermic is for lawful professional, mechanical, trade or craft purposes.

(b) No manufacturer or distributor of, or dealer in, hypodermics or medication packaged in hypodermics, or their authorized agents or employees, and no terminal distributor of dangerous drugs, shall display any hypodermic for sale. No person authorized to possess a hypodermic pursuant to division (a) of this section shall negligently fail to take reasonable precautions to prevent any hypodermic in the person's possession from theft or acquisition by any unauthorized person. (ORC 3719.172)

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. If the offender has previously been convicted of a violation of this section, Ohio R.C. 3719.05, 3719.06, 3719.13, 3719.172(B) or (E), or 3719.31 or a drug abuse offense, a violation is a misdemeanor of the first degree. (ORC 3719.99)

513.11 HARMFUL INTOXICANTS; POSSESSING NITROUS OXIDE IN MOTOR VEHICLE.

(a) As used in this section, "motor vehicle", "street" and "highway" have the same meanings as in Ohio R.C. 4511.01.

(b) Unless authorized under Ohio R.C. Chapter 3719, 4715, 4729, 4731, 4741 or 4765, no person shall possess an open cartridge of nitrous oxide in either of the following circumstances:

- (1) While operating or being a passenger in or on a motor vehicle on a street, highway, or other public or private property open to the public for purposes of vehicular traffic or parking;
- (2) While being in or on a stationary motor vehicle on a street, highway, or other public or private property open to the public for purposes of vehicular traffic or parking.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of possessing nitrous oxide in a motor vehicle, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(d) In addition to any other sanction imposed upon an offender for possessing nitrous oxide in a motor vehicle, the court may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. (ORC 2925.33)

513.12 DRUG PARAPHERNALIA.

(a) As used in this section, "drug paraphernalia" means any equipment, product or material of any kind that is used by the offender, intended by the offender for use or designed for use, in propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body, a controlled substance in violation of this chapter or Ohio R.C. Chapter 2925. "Drug paraphernalia" includes, but is not limited to, any of the following equipment, products or materials that are used by the offender, intended by the offender for use or designated by the offender for use, in any of the following manners:

- (1) A kit for propagating, cultivating, growing or harvesting any species of a plant that is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived;
- (2) A kit for manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing or preparing a controlled substance;

- (3) Any object, instrument, or device for manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, or preparing methamphetamine;
- (4) An isomerization device for increasing the potency of any species of a plant that is a controlled substance;
- (5) Testing equipment for identifying, or analyzing the strength, effectiveness or purity of, a controlled substance;
- (6) A scale or balance for weighing or measuring a controlled substance;
- (7) A diluent or adulterant, such as quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, dextrose or lactose, for cutting a controlled substance;
- (8) A separation gin or sifter for removing twigs and seeds from, or otherwise cleaning or refining, marihuana;
- (9) A blender, bowl, container, spoon or mixing device for compounding a controlled substance;
- (10) A capsule, balloon, envelope or container for packaging small quantities of a controlled substance;
- (11) A container or device for storing or concealing a controlled substance;
- (12) A hypodermic syringe, needle or instrument for parenterally injecting a controlled substance into the human body;
- (13) An object, instrument or device for ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body, marihuana, cocaine, hashish or hashish oil, such as a metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic or ceramic pipe, with or without a screen, permanent screen, hashish head or punctured metal bowl; water pipe; carburetion tube or device; smoking or carburetion mask; roach clip or similar object used to hold burning material, such as a marihuana cigarette, that has become too small or too short to be held in the hand; miniature cocaine spoon, or cocaine vial; chamber pipe; carburetor pipe; electric pipe; air driver pipe; chillum; bong; or ice pipe or chiller.

(b) In determining if any equipment, product or material is drug paraphernalia, a court or law enforcement officer shall consider, in addition to other relevant factors, the following:

- (1) Any statement by the owner, or by anyone in control, of the equipment, product or material, concerning its use;
- (2) The proximity in time or space of the equipment, product or material, or of the act relating to the equipment, product or material, to a violation of any provision of this chapter or Ohio R.C. Chapter 2925;
- (3) The proximity of the equipment, product or material to any controlled substance;
- (4) The existence of any residue of a controlled substance on the equipment, product or material;
- (5) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the intent of the owner, or of anyone in control, of the equipment, product or material, to deliver it to any person whom the owner or person in control of the equipment, product or material knows intends to use the object to facilitate a violation of any provision of this chapter or Ohio R.C. Chapter 2925. A finding that the owner, or anyone in control, of the equipment, product or material, is not guilty of a violation of any other provision of this chapter or Ohio R.C. Chapter 2925, does not prevent a finding that the equipment, product or material was intended or designed by the offender for use as drug paraphernalia;
- (6) Any oral or written instruction provided with the equipment, product or material concerning its use;
- (7) Any descriptive material accompanying the equipment, product or material and explaining or depicting its use;

- (8) National or local advertising concerning the use of the equipment, product or material;
 - (9) The manner and circumstances in which the equipment, product or material is displayed for sale;
 - (10) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the ratio of the sales of the equipment, product or material to the total sales of the business enterprise;
 - (11) The existence and scope of legitimate uses of the equipment, product or material in the community;
 - (12) Expert testimony concerning the use of the equipment, product or material.
- (c) (1) Subject to subsection (d)(2) of this section, no person shall knowingly use, or possess with purpose to use, drug paraphernalia.
- (2) No person shall knowingly sell, or possess or manufacture with purpose to sell, drug paraphernalia, if the person knows or reasonably should know that the equipment, product or material will be used as drug paraphernalia.
- (3) No person shall place an advertisement in any newspaper, magazine, handbill or other publication that is published and printed and circulates primarily within this State, if the person knows that the purpose of the advertisement is to promote the illegal sale in the State of the equipment, product or material that the offender intended or designed for use as drug paraphernalia.
- (d) (1) This section does not apply to manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Ohio R.C. Chapters 3719, 4715, 4729, 4730, 4731, and 4741. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the possession or use of a hypodermic as authorized by Section 513.10.
- (2) Subsection (c)(1) of this section does not apply to a person's use, or possession with purpose to use, any drug paraphernalia that is equipment, a product, or material of any kind that is used by the person, intended by the person for use, or designed for use in storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body marihuana.
- (e) Notwithstanding Ohio R.C. Chapter 2981, any drug paraphernalia that was used, possessed, sold or manufactured in violation of this section shall be seized, after a conviction for that violation shall be forfeited, and upon forfeiture shall be disposed of pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2981.12.
- (f) (1) Whoever violates subsection (c)(1) hereof is guilty of illegal use or possession of drug paraphernalia, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (f)(3) hereof, whoever violates subsection (c)(2) hereof is guilty of dealing in drug paraphernalia, a misdemeanor of the second degree.
- (3) Whoever violates subsection (c)(2) hereof by selling drug paraphernalia to a juvenile is guilty of selling drug paraphernalia to juveniles, a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (4) Whoever violates subsection (c)(3) hereof is guilty of illegal advertising of drug paraphernalia, a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(g) In addition to any other sanction imposed upon an offender for a violation of this section, the court may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. If the offender is a professionally licensed person, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court immediately shall comply with Ohio R.C. 2925.38. (ORC 2925.14)

513.121 MARIHUANA DRUG PARAPHERNALIA.

(a) As used in this section, "drug paraphernalia" has the same meaning as in Section 513.12.

(b) In determining if any equipment, product, or material is drug paraphernalia, a court or law enforcement officer shall consider, in addition to other relevant factors, all factors identified in subsection (b) of Section 513.12.

(c) No person shall knowingly use, or possess with purpose to use, any drug paraphernalia that is equipment, a product, or material of any kind that is used by the person, intended by the person for use, or designed for use in storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body marihuana.

(d) This section does not apply to any person identified in subsection (d)(1) of Section 513.12 and it shall not be construed to prohibit the possession or use of a hypodermic as authorized by Section 513.10.

(e) Subsection (e) of Section 513.12 applies with respect to any drug paraphernalia that was used or possessed in violation of this section.

(f) Whoever violates subsection (c) of this section is guilty of illegal use or possession of marihuana drug paraphernalia, a minor misdemeanor.

(g) In addition to any other sanction imposed upon an offender for a violation of this section, the court may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. If the offender is a professionally licensed person, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court immediately shall comply with Ohio R.C. 2925.38. (ORC 2925.141)

513.13 COUNTERFEIT CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

(a) No person shall knowingly possess any counterfeit controlled substance.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of possession of counterfeit controlled substances, a misdemeanor of the first degree. (ORC 2925.37)

(c) The court may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 4511.19 or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. (ORC 2925.37)

513.14 OFFENDER MAY BE REQUIRED TO PAY FOR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE TESTS.

In addition to the financial sanctions authorized or required under Ohio R.C. 2929.18 and 2929.28 and to any costs otherwise authorized or required under any provision of law, the court imposing sentence upon an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a drug abuse offense may order the offender to pay to the state, municipal, or county law enforcement agencies that handled the investigation and prosecution all of the costs that the state, municipal corporation, or county reasonably incurred in having tests performed under Ohio R.C. 2925.51, or in any other manner on any substance that was the basis of, or involved in, the offense to determine whether the substance contained any amount of a controlled substance if the results of the tests indicate that the substance tested contained any controlled substance. No court shall order an offender under this section to pay the costs of tests performed on a substance if the results of the tests do not indicate that the substance tested contained any controlled substance.

The court shall hold a hearing to determine the amount of costs to be imposed under this section. The court may hold the hearing as part of the sentencing hearing for the offender. (ORC 2925.511)

513.15 SALE OR POSSESSION OF CERTAIN CHEMICALS BEING MARKETING AS, BUT NOT LIMITED TO BATH SALTS.

(a) It is unlawful for any persons or corporation knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, to sell, lend, rent, lease, give, exchange, or otherwise distribute to any persons or corporations any product containing the following chemicals: JWH-018, JWH-200, JWH-073, CP-47, 497, Cannabicyclohexanol, 3,4-Methylenedioxypivalerone (MDPV), Methylone, Mephedrone, 4-Methoxymethcathinone, 4-Fluoromethcathinone, and 3-Fluoromethcathinone, and marketed as, but not limited to, incense, potpourri, or bath salts; and,

(b) It is unlawful for any person or corporation knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, to display for sale or possess with intent to distribute any product containing the following chemicals: JWH-018, JWH-200, JWH-073, CP-47, 497, Cannabicyclohexanol, 3,4-Methylenedioxypivalerone (MDPV), Methylone, Mephedrone, 4-Methoxymethcathinone, 4-Fluoromethcathinone, and 3-Fluoromethcathinone, and marketed as, but not limited, to incense, potpourri, or bath salts; and,

(c) It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body any product containing the following chemicals: JWH-018, JWH-200, JWH-073, CP-47, 497, Cannabicyclohexanol, 3,4-Methylenedioxypivalerone (MDPV), Methylone, Mephedrone, 4-Methoxymethcathinone, 4-Fluoromethcathinone, and 3-Fluoromethcathinone, and marketed as, but not limited to, incense, potpourri, or bath salts.
(Ord. 2011-4044. Passed 8-22-11.)

513.99 PENALTY.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: See Section 501.99 for penalties applicable to any misdemeanor classification.)

- E. Inhibits or restricts the ability of the dog to assist the assisted or served person.
- (4) Engage in any conduct that is likely to cause serious physical injury or death to an assistance dog;
 - (5) If the person is the owner, keeper or harbinger of a dog, fail to reasonably restrain the dog from taunting, tormenting, chasing, approaching in a menacing fashion or apparent attitude of attack, or attempting to bite or otherwise endanger an assistance dog that at the time of the conduct is assisting or serving a blind, deaf or hearing impaired, or mobility impaired person or that the person knows is an assistance dog.
- (e)
- (1) Whoever violates subsection (a) hereof is guilty of assaulting a police dog or horse. If the violation results in physical harm to the police dog or horse, assaulting a police dog or horse is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the violation does not result in death, serious physical harm, or physical harm to the police dog or horse, assaulting a police dog or horse is a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the violation results in death or serious physical harm to the police dog or horse, such violation is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.
 - (2) Whoever violates subsection (b) hereof is guilty of harassing a police dog or horse. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, harassing a police dog or horse is a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the violation results in the death of the police dog or horse or if the violation results in serious physical harm to the police dog or horse but does not result in its death, harassing a police dog or horse is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law. If the violation results in physical harm to the police dog or horse but does not result in its death or in serious physical harm to it, harassing a police dog or horse is a misdemeanor of the first degree.
 - (3) Whoever violates subsection (c) hereof is guilty of assaulting an assistance dog. If the violation results in physical harm to the dog other than death or serious physical harm, assaulting an assistance dog is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the violation does not result in death, serious physical harm, or physical harm to the dog, assaulting an assistance dog is a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the violation results in death or serious physical harm to the dog, such violation is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.
 - (4) Whoever violates subsection (d) of this section is guilty of harassing an assistance dog. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, harassing an assistance dog is a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the violation results in the death of or serious physical harm to the assistance dog but does not result in its death, harassing an assistance dog is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law. If the violation results in physical harm to the assistance dog but does not result in its death or in serious physical harm to it, harassing an assistance dog is a misdemeanor of the first degree.
 - (5) In addition to any other sanction or penalty imposed for the offense under this section, whoever violates subsection (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this section is responsible for the payment of all of the following:

- A. Any veterinary bill or bill for medication incurred as a result of the violation by the Police Department regarding a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of this section or by the blind, deaf or hearing impaired, or mobility impaired person assisted or served by the assistance dog regarding a violation of subsection (c) or (d) of this section;
- B. The cost of any damaged equipment that results from the violation;
- C. If the violation did not result in the death of the police dog or horse or the assistance dog that was the subject of the violation and if, as a result of that dog or horse being the subject of the violation, the dog or horse needs further training or retraining to be able to continue in the capacity of a police dog or horse or an assistance dog, the cost of any further training or retraining of that dog or horse by a law enforcement officer or by the blind, deaf or hearing impaired, or mobility impaired person assisted or served by the assistance dog;
- D. If the violation resulted in the death of the assistance dog that was the subject of the violation or resulted in serious physical harm to the police dog or horse or the assistance dog or horse that was the subject of the violation to the extent that the dog or horse needs to be replaced on either a temporary or a permanent basis, the cost of replacing that dog or horse and of any further training of a new police dog or horse or a new assistance dog by a law enforcement officer or by the blind, deaf or hearing impaired, or mobility impaired person assisted or served by the assistance dog, which replacement or training is required because of the death of or the serious physical harm to the dog or horse that was the subject of the violation.

(f) This section does not apply to a licensed veterinarian whose conduct is in accordance with Ohio R.C. Chapter 4741.

(g) This section only applies to an offender who knows or should know at the time of the violation that the police dog or horse or assistance dog that is the subject of a violation under this section is a police dog or horse or assistance dog.

(h) As used in this section:

- (1) "Physical harm" means any injury, illness, or other physiological impairment, regardless of its gravity or duration.
- (2) "Police dog or horse" means a dog or horse that has been trained, and may be used, to assist law enforcement officers in the performance of their official duties.
- (3) "Serious physical harm" means any of the following:
 - A. Any physical harm that carries a substantial risk of death;
 - B. Any physical harm that causes permanent maiming or that involves some temporary, substantial maiming;
 - C. Any physical harm that causes acute pain of a duration that results in substantial suffering.

CHAPTER 529 Liquor Control

529.01	Definitions.	529.05	Permit required.
529.02	Sales to and use by underage persons; securing public accommodations.	529.06	Low-alcohol beverages: sale to and purchase by underage persons prohibited.
529.021	Purchase by minor; misrepresentation.	529.07	Open container prohibited.
529.03	Sales to intoxicated persons.	529.08	Hours of sale or consumption.
529.04	Liquor consumption in motor vehicle.	529.99	Penalty.

CROSS REFERENCES

See sectional histories for similar State law
 Prohibiting sale of intoxicating liquor on Sunday - see
 Ohio R.C. 4301.22(D)
 Local option - see Ohio R.C. 4301.32 et seq., 4303.29
 Disorderly conduct; intoxication - see GEN. OFF. 509.03
 Using weapons while intoxicated - see GEN. OFF. 549.03

529.01 DEFINITIONS.

As used in the Codified Ordinances:

- (a) "Alcohol" means ethyl alcohol, whether rectified or diluted with water or not, whatever its origin may be, and includes synthetic ethyl alcohol. Such term excludes denatured alcohol and wood alcohol.
- (b) "Intoxicating liquor" and "liquor" include all liquids and compounds, other than beer as defined in subsection (c) hereof, containing one half of one percent (0.5%) or more of alcohol by volume which are fit to use for beverage purposes, from whatever source and by whatever process produced, by whatever name called and whether they are medicated, proprietary or patented. Such phrase includes cider and alcohol and all solids and confections which contain one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume.
- (c) (1) "Beer" includes all beverages brewed or fermented wholly or in part from malt products and containing one-half of one percent (0.5%) or more, of alcohol by volume. (ORC 4301.01)
 (2) Beer, regardless of the percent of alcohol by volume, is not intoxicating liquor for purposes of this chapter. (ORC 4301.244)
- (d) "Person" includes firms and corporations.
- (e) "Low-alcohol beverage" means any brewed or fermented malt product, or any product made from the fermented juices of grapes, fruits, or other agricultural products, that contains either no alcohol or less than one-half of one percent (0.5%) of alcohol by volume. The beverages described in subsection (e) hereof do not include a soft drink such as root beer, birch beer, or ginger beer.
 (ORC 4301.01)

529.02 SALES TO AND USE BY UNDERAGE PERSONS; SECURING PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter or Ohio R.C. Chapter 4301, no person shall sell beer or intoxicating liquor to an underage person, or shall buy beer or intoxicating liquor for an underage person, or shall furnish it to, an underage person, unless given by a physician in the regular line of his practice or given for established religious purposes, or unless the underage person is supervised by a parent, spouse who is not an underage person or legal guardian.

In proceedings before the Liquor Control Commission, no permit holder, or no employee or agent of a permit holder, charged with a violation of this subsection shall be charged, for the same offense, with a violation of Ohio R.C. 4301.22(A)(1).

(b) No person who is the owner or occupant of any public or private place shall knowingly allow any underage person to remain in or on the place while possessing or consuming beer or intoxicating liquor, unless the intoxicating liquor or beer is given to the person possessing or consuming it by that person's parent, spouse who is not an underage person or legal guardian and the parent, spouse who is not an underage person or legal guardian is present at the time of the person's possession or consumption of the beer or intoxicating liquor.

An owner of a public or private place is not liable for acts or omissions in violation of this subsection that are committed by a lessee of that place, unless the owner authorizes or acquiesces in the lessee's acts or omissions.

(c) No person shall engage or use accommodations at a hotel, inn, cabin, campground or restaurant when he knows or has reason to know either of the following:

- (1) That beer or intoxicating liquor will be consumed by an underage person on the premises of the accommodations that the person engages or uses, unless the person engaging or using the accommodations is the spouse of the underage person and is not an underage person, or is the parent or legal guardian of all of the underage persons, who consume beer or intoxicating liquor on the premises and that person is on the premises at all times when beer or intoxicating liquor is being consumed by an underage person;
- (2) That a drug of abuse will be consumed on the premises of the accommodations by any person, except a person who obtained the drug of abuse pursuant to a prescription issued by a practitioner and has the drug of abuse in the original container in which it was dispensed to the person.

(j) Whoever violates any provision of this section for which no other penalty is provided is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(k) Whoever violates subsection (b) hereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00). The court imposing a fine for a violation of subsection (b) hereof may order that the fine be paid by the performance of public work at a reasonable hourly rate established by the court. The court shall designate the time within which the public work shall be completed.
(ORC 4301.99)

529.07 OPEN CONTAINER PROHIBITED.

(a) As used in this section:

- (1) "Chauffeured limousine" means a vehicle registered under Ohio R.C. 4503.24.
- (2) "Street," "highway" and "motor vehicle" have the same meanings as in Ohio R.C. 4511.01.

(b) No person shall have in the person's possession an opened container of beer or intoxicating liquor in any of the following circumstances:

- (1) In a State liquor store;
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (c) hereof, on the premises of the holder of any permit issued by the Division of Liquor Control;
- (3) In any other public place;
- (4) Except as provided in subsection (d) or (e) hereof, while operating or being a passenger in or on a motor vehicle on any street, highway or other public or private property open to the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking;
- (5) Except as provided in subsection (d) or (e) hereof, while being in or on a stationary motor vehicle on any street, highway or other public or private property open to the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking.

(c) (1) A person may have in the person's possession an opened container of any of the following:

- A. Beer or intoxicating liquor that has been lawfully purchased for consumption on the premises where bought from the holder of an A-1-A, A-2, A-2(f), A-3a, D-1, D-2, D-3, D-3a, D-4, D-4a, D-5, D-5a, D-5b, D-5c, D-5d, D-5e, D-5f, D-5g, D-5h, D-5i, D-5j, D-5k, D-5l, D-5m, D-5n, D-5o, D-7, D-8, E, F, F-2, F-5, F-7 or F-8 permit;
- B. Beer, wine, or mixed beverages served for consumption on the premises by the holder of an F-3 permit, wine served as a tasting sample by an A-2 permit holder or S permit holder for consumption on the premises of a farmers market for which an F-10 permit has been issued, or wine served for consumption on the premises by the holder of an F-4 or F-6 permit;
- C. Beer or intoxicating liquor consumed on the premises of a convention facility as provided in Ohio R.C. 4303.201;
- D. Beer or intoxicating liquor to be consumed during tastings and samplings approved by rule of the Liquor Control Commission.
- E. Spirituous liquor to be consumed for purposes of a tasting sample, as defined in Ohio R.C. 4301.171.

- (2) A person may have in the person's possession on an F liquor permit premises an opened container of beer or intoxicating liquor that was not purchased from the holder of the F permit if the premises for which the F permit is issued is a music festival and the holder of the F permit grants permission for that possession on the premises during the period for which the F permit is issued. As used in this section, "music festival" means a series of outdoor live musical performances, extending for a period of at least three consecutive days and located on an area of land of at least forty acres.
- (3) A. A person may have in the person's possession on a D-2 liquor permit premises an opened or unopened container of wine that was not purchased from the holder of the D-2 permit if the premises for which the D-2 permit is issued is an outdoor performing arts center, the person is attending an orchestral performance, and the holder of the D-2 permit grants permission for the possession and consumption of wine in certain predesignated areas of the premises during the period for which the D-2 permit is issued.
B. As used in subsection (c)(3)A. of this section:
 - 1. "Orchestral performance" means a concert comprised of a group of not fewer than forty musicians playing various musical instruments.
 - 2. "Outdoor performing arts center" means an outdoor performing arts center that is located on not less than one hundred fifty acres of land and that is open for performances from the first day of April to the last day of October of each year.
- (4) A person may have in the person's possession an opened or unopened container of beer or intoxicating liquor at an outdoor location at which the person is attending an orchestral performance as defined in subsection (c)(3)B.1. hereof if the person with supervision and control over the performance grants permission for the possession and consumption of beer or intoxicating liquor in certain predesignated areas of that outdoor location.
- (5) A person may have in the person's possession on an F-9 liquor permit premises an opened or unopened container of beer or intoxicating liquor that was not purchased from the holder of the F-9 permit if the person is attending an orchestral performance and the holder the F-9 permit grants permission for the possession and consumption of beer or intoxicating liquor in certain predesignated areas of the premises during the period for which the F-9 permit is issued.
As used in subsection (c)(5) hereof, "orchestral performance" has the same meaning as in subsection (c)(3)B. of this section.
- (6) A. A person may have in the person's possession on the property of an outdoor motorsports facility an opened or unopened container of beer or intoxicating liquor that was not purchased from the owner of the facility if both of the following apply:
 - 1. The person is attending a racing event at the facility; and
 - 2. The owner of the facility grants permission for the possession and consumption of beer or intoxicating liquor on the property of the facility;

- B. As used in subsection (c)(6)A. of this section:
1. "Racing event" means a motor vehicle racing event sanctioned by one or more motor racing sanctioning organizations.
 2. "Outdoor motorsports facility" means an outdoor racetrack to which all of the following apply:
 - a. It is two and four-tenths miles or more in length.
 - b. It is located on two hundred acres or more of land.
 - c. The primary business of the owner of the facility is the hosting and promoting of racing events.
 - d. The holder of a D-1, D-2 or D-3 permit is located on the property of the facility.
- (7) A. A person may have in the person's possession an opened container of beer or intoxicating liquor at an outdoor location within an outdoor refreshment area created under Ohio R.C. 4301.82, if the opened container of beer or intoxicating liquor was purchased from a qualified permit holder to which both of the following apply:
1. The permit holder's premises is located within the outdoor refreshment area.
 2. The permit held by the permit holder has an outdoor refreshment area designation.
- B. Subsection (c)(7) of this section does not authorize a person to do either of the following:
1. Enter the premises of an establishment within an outdoor refreshment area while possessing an opened container of beer or intoxicating liquor acquired elsewhere;
 2. Possess an opened container of beer or intoxicating liquor while being in or on a motor vehicle within an outdoor refreshment area, unless the motor vehicle is stationary and is not being operated in a lane of vehicular travel or unless the possession is otherwise authorized under subsection (d) or (e) of this section.
- (8) A. A person may have in the person's possession on the property of a market, within a defined F-8 permit premises, an opened container of beer or intoxicating liquor that was purchased from a D permit premises that is located immediately adjacent to the market if both of the following apply:
1. The market grants permission for the possession and consumption of beer and intoxicating liquor within the defined F-8 permit premises;
 2. The market is hosting an event pursuant to an F-8 permit and the market has notified the Division of Liquor Control about the event in accordance with division (A)(3) of Ohio R.C. 4303.208.
- B. As used in subsection (c)(8) of this section, market means a market, for which an F-8 permit is held, that has been in operation since 1860.

(d) This section does not apply to a person who pays all or a portion of the fee imposed for the use of a chauffeured limousine pursuant to a prearranged contract, or the guest of such a person, when all of the following apply:

- (1) The person or guest is a passenger in the limousine;

- (2) The person or guest is located in the limousine, but is not occupying a seat in the front compartment of the limousine where the operator of the limousine is located;
- (3) The limousine is located on any street, highway, or other public or private property open to the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking.

(e) An opened bottle of wine that was purchased from the holder of a permit that authorizes the sale of wine for consumption on the premises where sold is not an opened container for the purposes of this section if both of the following apply:

- (1) The opened bottle of wine is securely resealed by the permit holder or an employee of the permit holder before the bottle is removed from the premises. The bottle shall be secured in such a manner that it is visibly apparent if the bottle has been subsequently opened or tampered with.
- (2) The opened bottle of wine that is resealed in accordance with subsection (e)(1) of this section is stored in the trunk of a motor vehicle or, if the motor vehicle does not have a trunk, behind the last upright seat or in an area not normally occupied by the driver or passengers and not easily accessible by the driver.

(f) (1) Except if an ordinance or resolution is enacted or adopted under subsection (f)(2) of this section, this section does not apply to a person who, pursuant to a prearranged contract, is a passenger riding on a commercial quadricycle when all of the following apply:

- A. The person is not occupying a seat in the front of the commercial quadricycle where the operator is steering or braking.
- B. The commercial quadricycle is being operated on a street, highway or other public or private property open to the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking.
- C. The person has in their possession on the commercial quadricycle an opened container of beer or wine.
- D. The person has in their possession on the commercial quadricycle not more than either thirty-six ounces of beer or eighteen ounces of wine.

(2) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation or township may enact an ordinance or adopt a resolution, as applicable, that prohibits a passenger riding on a commercial quadricycle from possessing an opened container of beer or wine.

(3) As used in this section, "commercial quadricycle" means a vehicle that has fully-operative pedals for propulsion entirely by human power and that meets all of the following requirements:

- A. It has four wheels and is operated in a manner similar to a bicycle.
- B. It has at least five seats for passengers.
- C. It is designed to be powered by the pedaling of the operator and the passengers.
- D. It is used for commercial purposes.
- E. It is operated by the vehicle owner or an employee of the owner.

(g) This section does not apply to a person that has in the person's possession an opened container of beer or intoxicating liquor on the premises of a market if the beer or intoxicating liquor has been purchased from a D liquor permit holder that is located in the market.

As used in subsection (g) of this section, "market" means an establishment that:

- (1) Leases space in the market to individual vendors, not less than fifty percent of which are retail food establishments or food service operations licensed under Ohio R.C. Chapter 3717;
- (2) Has an indoor sales floor area of not less than twenty-two thousand square feet;
- (3) Hosts a farmer's market on each Saturday from April through December. (ORC 4301.62)

(h) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.
(ORC 4301.99(A))

529.08 HOURS OF SALE OR CONSUMPTION.

(a) This rule shall apply to the retail sale of beer, wine, mixed beverages, or spirituous liquor.

(b) No beer, wine, mixed beverages, or spirituous liquor shall be sold or delivered by an A-1, A-2, B-1, B-2, B-4, B-5, C-1, C-2, C-2X, D-1, D-2, D-2X, D-3 when issued without a D-3A, D-3X, D-4, D-5G, D-5H, D-5K, D-8, F, F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, F-5, F-6, G or I permit holder:

- (1) From Monday to Saturday between the hours of one a.m. and five thirty a.m.
- (2) On Sunday between the hours of one a.m. and Sunday midnight, unless statutorily authorized otherwise.
- (3) Consumption of beer, wine, mixed beverages, or spirituous liquor is also prohibited during the above hours upon the premises of the above permit holders who are authorized by their permit to sell beer, wine, mixed beverages, or spirituous liquor for on-premises consumption.

(c) No beer, wine, mixed beverages, or spirituous liquid shall be sold or delivered by an A-1A, D-3 when issued with a D-3A, D-4A, D-5, D-5A, D-5B, D-5C, D-5D, D-5E, D-5F, D-5I, D-5J, or D-7 permit holder:

- (1) From Monday to Saturday between the hours of two thirty a.m. and five thirty a.m.
- (2) On Sunday between the hours of two thirty a.m. and Sunday midnight, unless statutorily authorized otherwise.
- (3) Consumption of beer, wine, mixed beverages, or spirituous liquor is also prohibited during the above hours upon the premises of the above permit holders who are authorized by their permit to sell beer, wine, mixed beverages or spirituous liquor for on-premises consumption.

(d) Permit holders authorized to sell beer, wine, mixed beverages, or spirituous liquor at retail who are not specifically identified in subsection (b) or (c) above shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (b), unless statutorily authorized otherwise.

(e) The hours on Sunday during which sales, delivery, or consumption of alcoholic beverages may take place are established by statute, but in no event shall they begin prior to five thirty a.m. (OAC 4301:1-1-49)

(f) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor.

529.99 PENALTY.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: See Section 501.99 for penalties applicable to any misdemeanor classification.)

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537.04 NEGLIGENT ASSAULT.

(a) No person shall negligently, by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance as defined in Section 549.01 cause physical harm to another or to another's unborn.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of negligent assault, a misdemeanor of the third degree. (ORC 2903.14)

537.05 AGGRAVATED MENACING.

(a) No person shall knowingly cause another to believe that the offender will cause serious physical harm to the person or property of the other person, the other person's unborn, or a member of the other person's immediate family. In addition to any other basis for the other person's belief that the offender will cause serious physical harm to the person or property of the other person, the other person's unborn, or a member of the other person's immediate family, the other person's belief may be based on words or conduct of the offender that are directed at or identify a corporation, association or other organization that employs the other person or to which the other person belongs.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of aggravated menacing. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection (b), aggravated menacing is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the victim of the offense is an officer or employee of a public children services agency or a private child placing agency and the offense relates to the officer's or employee's performance or anticipated performance of official responsibilities or duties, or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense of violence, the victim of that prior offense was an officer or employee of a public children services agency or private child placing agency, and that prior offense related to the officer's or employee's performance or anticipated performance of official responsibilities or duties, aggravated menacing is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.

(c) As used in this section, "organization" includes an entity that is a governmental employer. (ORC 2903.21)

537.051 MENACING BY STALKING.

(a) (1) No person by engaging in a pattern of conduct shall knowingly cause another person to believe that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or a family or household member of the other person or cause mental distress to the other person or a family or household member of the other person. In addition to any other basis for the other person's belief that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or the other person's family or household member or mental distress to the other person or the other person's family or household member, the other person's belief or mental distress may be based on words or conduct of the offender that are directed at or identify a corporation, association or other organization that employs the other person or to which the other person belongs.

(2) No person, through the use of any form of written communication or any electronic method of remotely transferring information, including, but not limited to, any computer, computer network, computer program, computer system or telecommunication device shall post a message or use any intentionally written or verbal graphic gesture with purpose to do either of the following:

- A. Violate subsection (a)(1) of this section;
- B. Urge or incite another to commit a violation of subsection (a)(1) of this section.

- (3) No person, with sexual motivation, shall violate subsection (a)(1) or (2) of this section.
- (b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of menacing by stalking.
 - (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (b)(2) and (3) of this section, menacing by stalking is a misdemeanor of the first degree.
 - (2) Menacing by stalking is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law if any of the following applies:
 - A. The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or a violation of Section 541.051.
 - B. In committing the offense under subsection (a)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, the offender made a threat of physical harm to or against the victim, or as a result of an offense committed under subsection (a)(2) or (3) of this section, a third person induced by the offender's posted message made a threat of physical harm to or against the victim.
 - C. In committing the offense under subsection (a)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, the offender trespassed on the land or premises where the victim lives, is employed, or attends school, or as a result of an offense committed under subsection (a)(2) or (3) of this section, a third person induced by the offender's posted message trespassed on the land or premises where the victim lives, is employed, or attends school.
 - D. The victim of the offense is a minor.
 - E. The offender has a history of violence toward the victim or any other person or a history of other violent acts toward the victim or any other person.
 - F. While committing the offense under subsection (a)(1) of this section or a violation of subsection (a)(3) of this section is based on conduct in violation of subsection (a)(1) of this section, the offender had a deadly weapon on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control. Subsection (b)(2)F. of this section does not apply in determining the penalty for a violation of subsection (a)(2) of this section or a violation of subsection (a)(3) of this section based on conduct in violation of subsection (a)(1) of this section.
 - G. At the time of the commission of the offense, the offender was the subject of a protection order issued under Ohio R.C. 2903.213 or 2903.214, regardless of whether the person to be protected under the order is the victim of the offense or another person.
 - H. In committing the offense under subsection (a)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, the offender caused serious physical harm to the premises at which the victim resides, to the real property on which that premises is located, or to any personal property located on that premises, or as a result of an offense committed under subsection (a)(2) of this section, or an offense committed under subsection (a)(3) of this section based on a violation of subsection (a)(2) of this section, a third person induced by the offender's posted message caused serious physical harm to that premises, that real property, or any personal property on that premises.

- I. Prior to committing the offense, the offender had been determined to represent a substantial risk of physical harm to others as manifested by evidence of then-recent homicidal or other violent behavior, evidence of then-recent threats that placed another in reasonable fear of violent behavior and serious physical harm, or other evidence of then-present dangerousness.
 - (3) If the victim of the offense is an officer or employee of a public children services agency or a private child placing agency and the offense relates to the officer's or employee's performance or anticipated performance of official responsibilities or duties, or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense of violence, the victim of that prior offense was an officer or employee of a public children services agency or private child placing agency, and that prior offense related to the officer's or employee's performance or anticipated performance of official responsibilities, or duties, menacing by stalking is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.
- (c) Ohio R.C. 2919.271 applies in relation to a defendant charged with a violation of this section.
- (d) As used in this section:
- (1) "Pattern of conduct" means two or more actions or incidents closely related in time, whether or not there has been a prior conviction based on any of those actions or incidents, or two or more actions or incidents closely related in time, whether or not there has been a prior conviction based on any of those actions or incidents, directed at one or more persons employed by or belonging to the same corporation, association, or other organization. Actions or incidents that prevent, obstruct, or delay the performance by a public official, firefighter, rescuer, emergency medical services person, or emergency facility person of any authorized act within the public official's, firefighter's, rescuer's, emergency medical services person's, or emergency facility person's official capacity, or the posting of messages, use of intentionally written or verbal graphic gestures, or receipt of information or data through the use of any form of written communication or an electronic method of remotely transferring information, including, but not limited to, a computer, computer network, computer program, computer system, or telecommunications device, may constitute a "pattern of conduct".
 - (2) "Mental distress" means any of the following:
 - A. Any mental illness or condition that involves some temporary substantial incapacity;
 - B. Any mental illness or condition that would normally require psychiatric treatment, psychological treatment, or other mental health services, whether or not any person requested or received psychiatric treatment, psychological treatment, or other mental health services.
 - (3) "Emergency medical services person" is the singular of "emergency medical services personnel" as defined in Ohio R.C. 2133.21.
 - (4) "Emergency facility person" is the singular of "emergency facility personnel" as defined in Ohio R.C. 2909.04.
 - (5) "Public official" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2921.01.
 - (6) "Computer", "computer network", "computer program", "computer system" and "telecommunications device" have the same meanings as in Ohio R.C. 2913.01.

- (7) "Post a message" means transferring, sending, posting, publishing, disseminating or otherwise communicating, or attempting to transfer, send, post, publish, disseminate or otherwise communicate, any message or information, whether truthful or untruthful, about an individual, and whether done under one's own name, under the name of another, or while impersonating another.
- (8) "Third person" means, in relation to conduct as described in subsection (a)(2) of this section, an individual who is neither the offender nor the victim of the conduct.
- (9) "Sexual motivation" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2971.01.
- (10) "Organization" includes an entity that is a governmental employer.
- (11) "Family or household member" means any of the following:
 - A. Any of the following who is residing or has resided with the person against whom the act prohibited in subsection (a)(1) of this section is committed:
 - 1. A spouse, a person living as a spouse, or a former spouse of the person;
 - 2. A parent, a foster parent, or a child of the person, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to the person;
 - 3. A parent or a child of a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the person, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the person.
 - B. The natural parent of any child of whom the person against whom the act prohibited in subsection (a)(1) of this section is committed is the other natural parent or is the putative other natural parent.
- (12) "Person living as a spouse" means a person who is living or has lived with the person against whom the act prohibited in subsection (a)(1) of this section is committed in a common law marital relationship, who otherwise is cohabiting with that person, or who otherwise has cohabited with the person within five years prior to the date of the alleged commission of the act in question.

(e) The Municipality does not need to prove in a prosecution under this section that a person requested or received psychiatric treatment, psychological treatment, or other mental health services in order to show that the person was caused mental distress as described in subsection (d)(2)B. of this section.

- (f) (1) This section does not apply to a person solely because the person provided access or connection to or from an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under that person's control, including having provided capabilities that are incidental to providing access or connection to or from the electronic method of remotely transferring the information, and that do not include the creation of the content of the material that is the subject of the access or connection. In addition, any person providing access or connection to or from an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under that person's control shall not be liable for any action voluntarily taken in good faith to block the receipt or transmission through its service of any information that it believes is, or will be sent, in violation of this section.

- (2) Subsection (f)(1) of this section does not create an affirmative duty for any person providing access or connection to or from an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under that person's control to block the receipt or transmission through its service of any information that it believes is, or will be sent, in violation of this section except as otherwise provided by law.
- (3) Subsection (f)(1) of this section does not apply to a person who conspires with a person actively involved in the creation or knowing distribution of material in violation of this section or who knowingly advertises the availability of material of that nature. (ORC 2903.211)

537.06 MENACING.

(a) No person shall knowingly cause another to believe that the offender will cause physical harm to the person or property of the other person, the other person's unborn, or a member of the other person's immediate family. In addition to any other basis for the other person's belief that the offender will cause physical harm to the person or property of the other person, the other person's unborn, or a member of the other person's immediately family, the other person's belief may be based on words or conduct of the offender that are directed at or identify a corporation, association or other organization that employs the other person or to which the other person belongs.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of menacing. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection (b), menacing is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If the victim of the offense is an officer or employee of a public children services agency or a private child placing agency and the offense relates to the officer's or employee's performance or anticipated performance of official responsibilities or duties, or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to an offense of violence, the victim of that prior offense was an officer or employee of a public children services agency or private child placing agency, and that prior offense related to the officer's or employee's performance or anticipated performance of official responsibilities or duties, menacing is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.

(c) As used in this section, "organization" includes an entity that is a governmental employer. (ORC 2903.22)

537.07 ENDANGERING CHILDREN.

(a) No person, who is the parent, guardian, custodian, person having custody or control, or person in loco parentis of a child under eighteen years of age or a mentally or physically handicapped child under twenty-one years of age, shall create a substantial risk to the health or safety of the child, by violating a duty of care, protection or support. It is not a violation of a duty of care, protection or support under this subsection when the parent, guardian, custodian or person having custody or control of a child treats the physical or mental illness or defect of the child by spiritual means through prayer alone, in accordance with the tenets of a recognized religious body.

(b) No person shall abuse a child under eighteen years of age or a mentally or physically handicapped child under twenty-one years of age.

- (c) (1) No person shall operate a vehicle in violation of Section 333.01(a) of the Traffic Code when one or more children under eighteen years of age are in the vehicle. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person may be convicted at the same trial or proceeding of a violation of subsection (c) hereof and a violation of Section 333.01(a) of the Traffic Code that

constitutes the basis of the charge of the violation of subsection (c) hereof. For purposes of Ohio R.C. 4511.191 to 4511.197 and all related provisions of law, a person arrested for a violation of subsection (c) hereof shall be considered to be under arrest for operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them or for operating a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol, a controlled substance, or a metabolite of a controlled substance in the whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine.

- (2) As used in subsection (c) hereof:
 - A. "Controlled substance" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 3719.01.
 - B. "Vehicle" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 4511.01.
- (d) Whoever violates this section is guilty of endangering children.
 - (1) Whoever violates subsection (a) or (b) hereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the violation results in serious physical harm to the child involved, or if the offender previously has been convicted of an offense under this section, Ohio R.C. 2919.22 or of any offense involving neglect, abandonment, contributing to the delinquency of or physical abuse of a child, endangering children is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.
 - (2) Whoever violates subsection (c) hereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. Endangering children is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law if either of the following applies:
 - A. The violation results in serious physical harm to the child involved or the offender previously has been convicted of an offense under Ohio R.C. 2919.22 or any offense involving neglect, abandonment, contributing to the delinquency of, or physical abuse of a child.
 - B. The violation results in serious physical harm to the child involved and the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of Ohio R.C. 2919.22(C) or subsection (c) hereof, Ohio R.C. 2903.06, or 2903.08, Section 2903.07 as it existed prior to March 23, 2000, or Ohio R.C. 2903.04 in a case in which the offender was subject to the sanctions described in division (D) of that section.
 - (3) In addition to any term of imprisonment, fine, or other sentence, penalty, or sanction it imposes upon the offender pursuant to subsection (d)(2) hereof, or pursuant to any other provision of law, the court also may impose upon the offender any of the sanctions provided under Ohio R.C. 2919.22(E)(5)(d).
- (e)
 - (1) If a person violates subsection (c) hereof and if, at the time of the violation, there were two or more children under eighteen years of age in the motor vehicle involved in the violation, the offender may be convicted of a violation of subsection (c) hereof for each of the children, but the court may sentence the offender for only one of the violations.
 - (2) A. If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of subsection (c) hereof but the person is not also convicted of and does not also plead guilty to a separate charge charging the violation of Section 333.01(a) of the Traffic Code that was the basis of the charge of the violation of subsection (c) hereof, both of the following apply:

1. For purposes of the provisions of the Traffic Code penalty that set forth the penalties and sanctions for a violation of Section 333.01(a) of the Traffic Code, the conviction of or plea of guilty to the violation of subsection (c) hereof shall not constitute a violation of Section 333.01(a) of the Traffic Code.
 2. For purposes of any provision of law that refers to a conviction of or plea of guilty to a violation of Section 333.01(a) of the Traffic Code and that is not described in subsection (e)(2)A.1. hereof, the conviction of or plea of guilty to the violation of subsection (c) hereof shall constitute a conviction of or plea of guilty to a violation of Section 333.01(a) of the Traffic Code.
- B. If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of subsection (c) hereof and the person also is convicted of or pleads guilty to a separate charge charging the violation of Section 333.01(a) of the Traffic Code that was the basis of the charge of the violation of subsection (c) hereof, the conviction of or plea of guilty to the violation of subsection (c) hereof shall not constitute, for purposes of any provision of law that refers to a conviction of or plea of guilty to a violation of Section 333.01(a) of the Traffic Code, a conviction of or plea of guilty to a violation of Section 333.01(a) of the Traffic Code.
(ORC 2919.22)

537.08 UNLAWFUL RESTRAINT.

(a) No person, without privilege to do so, shall knowingly restrain another of the other person's liberty.

(b) No person, without privilege to do so and with a sexual motivation, shall knowingly restrain another of the other person's liberty.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of unlawful restraint, a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(d) As used in this section, "sexual motivation" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2971.01. (ORC 2905.03)

537.09 COERCION.

(a) No person, with purpose to coerce another into taking or refraining from action concerning which the other person has a legal freedom of choice, shall do any of the following:

- (1) Threaten to commit any offense;
- (2) Utter or threaten any calumny against any person;
- (3) Expose or threaten to expose any matter tending to subject any person to hatred, contempt or ridicule, to damage any person's personal or business repute, or to impair any person's credit;
- (4) Institute or threaten criminal proceedings against any person;
- (5) Take or withhold, or threaten to take or withhold official action, or cause or threaten to cause official action to be taken or withheld.

(b) Subsections (a)(4) and (5) hereof shall not be construed to prohibit a prosecutor or court from doing any of the following in good faith and in the interest of justice:

- (1) Offering or agreeing to grant, or granting immunity from prosecution pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2945.44;
- (2) In return for a plea of guilty to one or more offenses charged or to one or more other or lesser offenses, or in return for the testimony of the accused in a case to which the accused is not a party, offering or agreeing to dismiss, or dismissing one or more charges pending against an accused, or offering or agreeing to impose, or imposing a certain sentence or modification of sentence;
- (3) Imposing community control sanction on certain conditions, including without limitation requiring the offender to make restitution or redress to the victim of the offense.

(c) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under subsection (a)(3), (4) or (5) hereof that the actor's conduct was a reasonable response to the circumstances that occasioned it, and that the actor's purpose was limited to any of the following:

- (1) Compelling another to refrain from misconduct or to desist from further misconduct;
- (2) Preventing or redressing a wrong or injustice;
- (3) Preventing another from taking action for which the actor reasonably believed the other person to be disqualified;
- (4) Compelling another to take action that the actor reasonably believed the other person to be under a duty to take.

(d) Whoever violates this section is guilty of coercion, a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(e) As used in this section:

- (1) "Threat" includes a direct threat and a threat by innuendo.
- (2) "Community control sanction" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2929.01. (ORC 2905.12)

537.10 TELECOMMUNICATION HARASSMENT.

(a) No person shall knowingly make or cause to be made a telecommunication, or knowingly permit telecommunication to be made from a telecommunications device under the person's control, to another, if the caller does any of the following:

- (1) Makes the telecommunication with purpose to harass, intimidate, or abuse, any person at the premises to which the telecommunication is made, whether or not actual communication takes place between the caller and a recipient;
- (2) Describes, suggests, requests, or proposes that the caller, the recipient of the telecommunication, or any other person engage in sexual activity, and the recipient or another person at the premises to which the telecommunication is made has requested, in a previous telecommunication or in the immediate telecommunication, that the caller not make a telecommunication to the recipient or to the premises to which the telecommunication is made;

- (3) During the telecommunication, violates Ohio R.C. 2903.21;
 - (4) Knowingly states to the recipient of the telecommunication that the caller intends to cause damage to or destroy public or private property, and the recipient, any member of the recipient's family, or any other person who resides at the premises to which the telecommunication is made owns, leases, resides, or works in, will at the time of the destruction or damaging be near or in, has the responsibility of protecting, or insures the property that will be destroyed or damaged;
 - (5) Knowingly makes the telecommunication to the recipient of the telecommunication, to another person at the premises to which the telecommunication is made, or to those premises, and the recipient or another person at those premises previously has told the caller not to make a telecommunication to those premises or to any person at those premises.
 - (6) Knowingly makes any comment, request, suggestion, or proposal to the recipient of the telecommunication that is threatening, intimidating, menacing, coercive, or obscene with the intent to abuse, threaten or harass the recipient;
 - (7) Without a lawful business purpose, knowingly interrupts the telecommunication service of any person;
 - (8) Without a lawful business purpose, knowingly transmits to any person, regardless of whether the telecommunication is heard in its entirety, any file, document or other communication that prevents that person from using the person's telephone service or electronic communication device;
 - (9) Knowingly makes any false statement concerning the death, injury, illness, disfigurement, reputation, indecent conduct, or criminal conduct of the recipient of the telecommunication or family or household member of the recipient with purpose to abuse, threaten, intimidate, or harass the recipient;
 - (10) Knowingly incites another person through a telecommunication or other means to harass or participate in the harassment of a person;
 - (11) Knowingly alarms the recipient by making a telecommunication without a lawful purpose at an hour or hours known to be inconvenient to the recipient and in an offensive or repetitive manner.
- (b)
- (1) No person shall make or cause to be made a telecommunication, or permit a telecommunication to be made from a telecommunications device under the person's control, with purpose to abuse, threaten, or harass another person.
 - (2) No person shall knowingly post a text or audio statement or an image on an internet web site or web page for the purpose of abusing, threatening, or harassing another person.
- (c)
- (1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of telecommunication harassment.
 - (2) A violation of subsections (a)(1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), or (11) or (b) hereof is a misdemeanor of the first degree on a first offense. Each subsequent offense is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.
 - (3) Whoever violates subsection (a)(4) hereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree for a first offense. For each subsequent offense or if a violation of subsection (a)(4) hereof results in economic harm of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more, a violation of subsection (a)(4) hereof is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.

(d) No cause of action may be asserted in any court of this State against any provider of a telecommunications service, interactive computer service as defined in Section 230 of Title 47 of the United States Code, or information service, or against any officer, employee, or agent of a telecommunication service, interactive computer service as defined in Section 230 of Title 47 of the United States Code, or information service, for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly arises out of the provider's, officer's, employee's, or agent's provision of information, facilities, or assistance in accordance with the terms of a court order that is issued in relation to the investigation or prosecution of an alleged violation of this section. A provider of a telecommunications service, interactive computer service as defined in Section 230 of Title 47 of the United States Code, or information service, or an officer, employee, or agent of a telecommunications service, interactive computer service as defined in Section 230 of Title 47 of the United States Code, of information service, is immune from any civil or criminal liability for injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly arises out of the provider's, officer's, employee's, or agent's provision of information, facilities, or assistance in accordance with the terms of a court order that is issued in relation to the investigation or prosecution of an alleged violation of this section.

- (e) (1) This section does not apply to a person solely because the person provided access or connection to or from an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under that person's control, including having provided capabilities that are incidental to providing access or connection to or from the electronic method of remotely transferring the information, and that do not include the creation of the content of the material that is the subject of the access or connection. In addition, any person providing access or connection to or from an electric method of remotely transferring information not under that person's control shall not be liable for any action voluntarily taken in good faith to block the receipt or transmission through its service of any information that the person believes is, or will be sent, in violation of this section.
- (2) Subsection (e)(1) of this section does not create an affirmative duty for any person providing access or connection to or from an electronic method of remotely transferring information not under that person's control to block the receipt or transmission through its service of any information that it believes is, or will be sent, in violation of this section except as otherwise provided by law.
- (3) Subsection (e)(1) of this section does not apply to a person who conspires with a person actively involved in the creation or knowing distribution of material in violation of this section or who knowingly advertises the availability of material of that nature.
- (4) A provider or user of an interactive computer service, as defined in Section 230 of Title 47 of the United States Code, shall neither be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider, as defined in Section 230 of Title 47 of the United States Code, nor held civilly or criminally liable for the creation or development of information provided by another information content provider, as defined in Section 230 of Title 47 of the United States Code. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect a person from liability to the extent that the person developed or created any content in violation of this section.

(f) Subsections (a)(5) to (11) and (b)(2) of this section do not apply to a person who, while employed or contracted by a newspaper, magazine, press association, news agency, news wire service, cable channel or cable operator, or radio or television station, is gathering, processing, transmitting, compiling, editing or disseminating information for the general public, within the scope of the person's employment in that capacity or the person's contractual authority in that capacity.

(g) As used in this section:

- (1) "Economic harm" means all direct, incidental, and consequential pecuniary harm suffered by a victim as a result of criminal conduct. "Economic harm" includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:
 - A. All wages, salaries, or other compensation lost as a result of the criminal conduct;
 - B. The cost of all wages, salaries or other compensation paid to employees for time those employees are prevented from working as a result of the criminal conduct;
 - C. The overhead costs incurred for the time that a business is shut down as a result of the criminal conduct;
 - D. The loss of value to tangible or intangible property that was damaged as a result of the criminal conduct.
- (2) "Caller" means the person described in subsection (a) hereof who makes or causes to be made a telecommunication or who permits a telecommunication to be made from a telecommunications device under that person's control.
- (3) "Telecommunication" and "telecommunications device" have the same meanings as in Ohio R.C. 2913.01.
- (4) "Sexual activity" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2907.01.
- (5) "Family or household member" means any of the following:
 - A. Any of the following who is residing or has resided with the recipient of the telecommunication against whom the act prohibited in subsection (a)(9) of this section is committed:
 1. A spouse, a person living as a spouse, or a former spouse of the recipient;
 2. A parent, a foster parent, or a child of the recipient, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to the recipient;
 - 3.. A parent or a child of a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the recipient, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the recipient.
 - B. The natural parent of any child of whom the recipient of the telecommunication against whom the act prohibited in subsection (a)(9) of this section is committed is the other natural parent or is the putative other natural parent.
- (6) "Person living as a spouse" means a person who is living or has lived with the recipient of the telecommunication against whom the act prohibited in subsection (a)(9) of this section is committed in a common law marital relationship, who otherwise is cohabiting with the recipient, or who otherwise has cohabited with the recipient within five years prior to the date of the alleged commission of the act in question.
- (7) "Cable operator" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 1332.21.

(h) Nothing in this section prohibits a person from making a telecommunication call to a debtor that is in compliance with the "Fair Debt Collection Practices Act", 91 Stat. 874 (1977), 15 U.S.C. 1692, as amended, or the "Telephone Consumer Protection Act", 105 Stat. 2395 (1991), 47 U.S.C. 227, as amended. (ORC 2917.21)

537.11 THREATENING OR HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Former Ohio R.C. 4931.31 from which Section 537.11 was derived was repealed by Senate Bill 162, effective September 13, 2010. See now Section 537.10 "Telecommunication Harassment".)

537.12 MISUSE OF 9-1-1 SYSTEM.

(a) "9-1-1 system" means a system through which individuals can request emergency service using the telephone number 9-1-1. (ORC 128.01)

(b) No person shall knowingly use the telephone number of the 9-1-1 system established under Ohio R.C. Chapter 128 to report an emergency if he knows that no emergency exists.

(c) No person shall knowingly use a 9-1-1 system for a purpose other than obtaining emergency service.

(d) No person shall disclose or use any information concerning telephone numbers, addresses, or names obtained from the data base that serves the public safety answering point of a 9-1-1 system established under Ohio R.C. Chapter 128, except for any of the following purposes or under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) For the purpose of the 9-1-1 system;
- (2) For the purpose of responding to an emergency call to an emergency service provider;
- (3) In the circumstance of the inadvertent disclosure of such information due solely to technology of the wireline telephone network portion of the 9-1-1 system not allowing access to the data base to be restricted to 9-1-1 specific answering lines at a public safety answering point;
- (4) In the circumstance of access to a data base being given by a telephone company that is a wireline service provider to a public utility or municipal utility in handling customer calls in times of public emergency or service outages. The charge, terms, and conditions for the disclosure or use of such information for the purpose of such access to a data base shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the steering committee.
- (5) In the circumstance of access to a data base given by a telephone company that is a wireline service provider to a state and local government in warning of a public emergency, as determined by the steering committee. The charge, terms, and conditions for the disclosure or use of that information for the purpose of access to a data base is subject to the jurisdiction of the steering committee.
(ORC 128.32)

- (e)
- (1) Whoever violates subsection (b) hereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.
 - (2) Whoever violates subsection (c) or (d) hereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree on a first offense. For each subsequent offense such person is guilty of a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law. (ORC 128.99)

537.13 ADULTERATING OF OR FURNISHING ADULTERATED FOOD OR CONFECTION.

(a) No person shall do either of the following, knowingly or having reasonable cause to believe that any person may suffer physical harm or be seriously inconvenienced or annoyed thereby:

- (1) Place a pin, needle, razor blade, glass, laxative, drug of abuse, or other harmful or hazardous object or substance in any food or confection;
- (2) Furnish to any person any food or confection which has been adulterated in violation of subsection (a)(1) hereof. (ORC 3716.11)

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. (ORC 3716.99(C))

537.14 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

(a) No person shall knowingly cause or attempt to cause physical harm to a family or household member.

(b) No person shall recklessly cause serious physical harm to a family or household member.

(c) No person, by threat of force, shall knowingly cause a family or household member to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member.

- (d)
- (1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of domestic violence.
 - (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d)(3) to (5) of this section, a violation of subsection (c) of this section is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree, and a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.
 - (3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d)(4) of this section, if the offender previously has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of domestic violence, a violation of an existing or former municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States that is substantially similar to domestic violence, a violation of Ohio R.C. 2903.14, 2909.06, 2909.07, 2911.12, 2911.211, or 2919.22 if the victim of the violation was a family or household member at the time of the violation, a violation of an existing or former municipal ordinance or law of this or any other state or the United States that is substantially similar to any of those sections if the victim of the violation was a family or household member at the time of the commission of the violation, or any offense of violence if the victim of the offense was a family or household member at the time of the commission of the offense, a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of this section is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate state law, and a violation of subsection (c) of this section is a misdemeanor of the second degree.
 - (4) If the offender previously has pleaded guilty to or been convicted of two or more offenses of domestic violence or two or more violations or offenses of the type described in subsection (d)(3) of this section involving a person who was a family or household member at the time of the violations or offenses, a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of this section is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate state law, and a violation of subsection (c) of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

- (5) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d)(3) or (4) of this section, if the offender knew that the victim of the violation was pregnant at the time of the violation, a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of this section is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law, and a violation of subsection (c) of this section is a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(e) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no court or unit of local government shall charge any fee, cost, deposit, or money in connection with the filing of charges against a person alleging that the person violated this section or in connection with the prosecution of any charges so filed.

(f) As used in this section:

- (1) "Family or household member" means any of the following:
- A. Any of the following who is residing or has resided with the offender:
 - 1. A spouse, a person living as a spouse or a former spouse of the offender;
 - 2. A parent, a foster parent or a child of the offender, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to the offender;
 - 3. A parent, or a child of a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the offender; or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to a spouse, person living as a spouse or former spouse of the offender.
 - B. The natural parent of any child of whom the offender is the other natural parent or is the putative other natural parent.
- (2) "Person living as a spouse" means a person who is living or has lived with the offender in a common law marital relationship, who otherwise is cohabiting with the offender, or who otherwise has cohabited with the offender within five years prior to the date of the alleged commission of the act in question. (ORC 2919.25)

(g) The same relief available under the Ohio Revised Code for filing a complaint for violation of Ohio R.C. 2919.25 shall be available for filing a complaint for violation of this section.

537.15 TEMPORARY PROTECTION ORDER.

- (a) No person shall recklessly violate the terms of any of the following:
- (1) A protection order issued or consent agreement approved pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2919.26 or 3113.31;
 - (2) A protection order issued pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2151.34, 2903.213 or 2903.214;
 - (3) A protection order issued by a court of another state.
- (b)
- (1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of violating a protection order.
 - (2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b)(3) of this section, violating a protection order is a misdemeanor of the first degree.
 - (3) If the offender previously has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to or been adjudicated a delinquent child for a violation of a protection order issued pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2151.34, 2903.213 or 2903.214, two or more violations of Ohio R.C. 2903.21, 2903.211, 2903.22, or 2911.211 that involved the same person who is the subject of the protection order or

consent agreement, or one or more violations of this section, violating a protection order is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate state law.

- (4) If the offender violates a protection order or consent agreement while committing a felony offense, violating a protection order is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate state law.
- (5) If the protection order violated by the offender was an order issued pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2151.34 or 2903.214 that required electronic monitoring of the offender pursuant to that section, the court may require in addition to any other sentence imposed upon the offender that the offender be electronically monitored for a period not exceeding five years by a law enforcement agency designated by the court. If the court requires under this subsection that the offender be electronically monitored, unless the court determines that the offender is indigent, the court shall order that the offender pay the costs of the installation of the electronic monitoring device and the cost of monitoring the electronic monitoring device. If the court determines that the offender is indigent and subject to the maximum amount allowable and the rules promulgated by the Attorney General under Ohio R.C. 2903.214, the costs of the installation of the electronic monitoring device and the cost of monitoring the electronic monitoring device may be paid out of funds from the reparations fund created pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2743.191. The total amount paid from the reparations fund created pursuant to Ohio R.C. 2743.191 for electronic monitoring under this section and Ohio R.C. 2151.34 and 2903.214 shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars per year.

(c) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under subsection (a)(3) of this section that the protection order issued by a court of another state does not comply with the requirements specified in 18 U.S.C. 2265(b) for a protection order that must be accorded full faith and credit by a court of this State or that it is not entitled to full faith and credit under 18 U.S.C. 2265(c).

(d) As used in this section, "protection order issued by a court of another state" means an injunction or another order issued by a criminal court of another state for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to another person, including a temporary order, and means an injunction or order of that nature issued by a civil court of another state, including a temporary order and a final order issued in an independent action or as a pendente lite order in a proceeding for other relief, if the court issued it in response to a complaint, petition or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection. "Protection order issued by a court of another state" does not include an order for support or for custody of a child. (ORC 2919.27)

537.16 ILLEGAL DISTRIBUTION OF CIGARETTES, OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS, OR ALTERNATE NICOTINE PRODUCTS.

(a) As used in this section:

- (1) "Age verification" means a service provided by an independent third party (other than a manufacturer, producer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer of cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or papers used to roll cigarettes) that compares information available from a commercially available database, or aggregate of databases, that regularly are used by government and businesses for the purpose of age and identity verification to personal information provided during an internet sale or other remote method of sale to establish that the purchaser is eighteen years of age or older.

- (2) A. "Alternative nicotine product" means, subject to subsection (a)(2)B. of this section, an electronic cigarette or any other product or device that consists of or contains nicotine that can be ingested into the body by any means, including, but not limited to, chewing, smoking, absorbing, dissolving or inhaling.
- B. "Alternative nicotine product" does not include any of the following:
 - 1. Any cigarette or other tobacco product;
 - 2. Any product that is a "drug" as that term is defined in 21 U.S.C. 321(g)(1);
 - 3. Any product that is a "device" as that term is defined in 21 U.S.C. 321(h);
 - 4. Any product that is a "combination product" as described in 21 U.S.C. 353(g).
- (3) "Child" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2151.011.
- (4) "Cigarette" includes clove cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.
- (5) "Distribute" means to furnish, give, or provide cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or papers used to roll cigarettes to the ultimate consumer of the cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or papers used to roll cigarettes.
- (6) A. "Electronic cigarette" means, subject to subsection (a)(6)B. of this section, any electronic product or device that produces a vapor that delivers nicotine or any other substance to the person inhaling from the device to simulate smoking and that is likely to be offered to or purchased by consumers as an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo or electronic pipe.
- B. "Electronic cigarette" does not include any item, product or device described in subsections (a)(2)B.1. to 4. of this section.
- (7) "Proof of age" means a driver's license, a commercial driver's license, a military identification card, a passport, or an identification card issued under Ohio R.C. 4507.50 to 4507.52 that shows that a person is eighteen years of age or older.
- (8) "Tobacco product" means any product that is made from tobacco, including, but not limited to, a cigarette, a cigar, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco or snuff.
- (9) "Vending machine" has the same meaning as "coin machine" in Ohio R.C. 2913.01.

(b) No manufacturer, producer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer of cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or papers used to roll cigarettes, no agent, employee, or representative of a manufacturer, producer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer of cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or papers used to roll cigarettes, and no other person shall do any of the following:

- (1) Give, sell or otherwise distribute cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or papers used to roll cigarettes to any child;
- (2) Give away, sell or distribute cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or papers used to roll cigarettes in any place that does not have posted in a conspicuous place a sign stating that giving, selling or otherwise distributing cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or papers used to roll cigarettes to a person under eighteen years of age is prohibited by law;

- (3) Knowingly furnish any false information regarding the name, age or other identification of any child with purpose to obtain cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or papers used to roll cigarettes for that child;
- (4) Manufacture, sell or distribute in this state any pack or other container of cigarettes containing fewer than twenty cigarettes or any package of roll-your-own tobacco containing less than six-tenths of one ounce of tobacco;
- (5) Sell cigarettes or alternative nicotine products in a smaller quantity than that placed in the pack or other container by the manufacturer;
- (6) Give, sell or otherwise distribute alternative nicotine products, papers used to roll cigarettes, or tobacco products other than cigarettes over the internet or through another remote method without age verification.

(c) No person shall sell or offer to sell cigarettes, other tobacco products or alternative nicotine products by or from a vending machine, except in the following locations:

- (1) An area within a factory, business, office, or other place not open to the general public;
- (2) An area to which children are not generally permitted access;
- (3) Any other place not identified in subsection (c)(1) or (2) of this section, upon all of the following conditions:
 - A. The vending machine is located within the immediate vicinity, plain view, and control of the person who owns or operates the place, or an employee of that person, so that all cigarettes, other tobacco product and alternative nicotine product purchases from the vending machine will be readily observed by the person who owns or operates the place or an employee of that person. For the purpose of this section, a vending machine located in any unmonitored area, including an unmonitored coatroom, restroom, hallway or outer-waiting area, shall not be considered located within the immediate vicinity, plain view, and control of the person who owns or operates the place, or an employee of that person.
 - B. The vending machine is inaccessible to the public when the place is closed.

(d) The following are affirmative defenses to a charge under subsection (b)(1) of this section:

- (1) The child was accompanied by a parent, spouse who is eighteen years of age or older, or legal guardian of the child.
- (2) The person who gave, sold or distributed cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or papers used to roll cigarettes to a child under subsection (b)(1) of this section is a parent, spouse who is eighteen years of age or older, or legal guardian of the child.

(e) It is not a violation of subsection (b)(1) or (2) of this section for a person to give or otherwise distribute to a child cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or papers used to roll cigarettes while the child is participating in a research protocol if all of the following apply:

- (1) The parent, guardian or legal custodian of the child has consented in writing to the child participating in the research protocol;
- (2) An institutional human subjects protection review board, or an equivalent entity, has approved the research protocol;
- (3) The child is participating in the research protocol at the facility or location specified in the research protocol.

- (f) (1) Whoever violates subsection (b)(1), (2), (4), (5) or (6) or (c) of this section is guilty of illegal distribution of cigarettes, other tobacco products, or alternative nicotine products. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, illegal distribution of cigarettes, other tobacco products, or alternative nicotine products is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of subsection (b)(1), (2), (4), (5) or (6) or (c) of this section, illegal distribution of cigarettes, other tobacco products, or alternative nicotine products is a misdemeanor of the third degree.
- (2) Whoever violates subsection (b)(3) of this section is guilty of permitting children to use cigarettes, other tobacco products, or alternative nicotine products. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, permitting children to use cigarettes, other tobacco products, or alternative nicotine products is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of subsection (b)(3) of this section, permitting children to use cigarettes, other tobacco products, or alternative nicotine products is a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(g) Any cigarettes, other tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or papers used to roll cigarettes that are given, sold or otherwise distributed to a child in violation of this section and that are used, possessed, purchased or received by a child in violation of Ohio R.C. 2151.87 are subject to seizure and forfeiture as contraband under Ohio R.C. Chapter 2981. (ORC 2927.02)

537.17 CRIMINAL CHILD ENTICEMENT.

(a) No person, by any means and without privilege to do so, shall knowingly solicit, coax, entice or lure any child under fourteen years of age to accompany the person in any manner, including entering into any vehicle, or onto any vessel, whether or not the offender knows the age of the child, if both of the following apply:

- (1) The actor does not have the express or implied permission of the parent, guardian or other legal custodian of the child in undertaking the activity;
- (2) The actor is not a law enforcement officer, medic, firefighter, or other person who regularly provides emergency services, and is not an employee or agent of, or a volunteer acting under the direction of any Board of Education, or the actor is any of such persons, but, at the time the actor undertakes the activity, the actor is not acting within the scope of the actor's lawful duties in that capacity.

(b) No person, with a sexual motivation, shall violate subsection (a) of this section.

(c) No person, for any unlawful purpose other than, or in addition to, that proscribed by subsection (a) of this section, shall engage in any activity described in subsection (a) of this section.

(d) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under subsection (a) hereof that the actor undertook the activity in response to a bona fide emergency situation or that the actor undertook the activity in a reasonable belief that it was necessary to preserve the health, safety or welfare of the child.

(e) Whoever violates this section is guilty of criminal child enticement, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender has previously been convicted of a violation of this section or Ohio R.C. 2905.05, 2907.02, or 2907.03, or former Section 2907.12, or Ohio R.C. 2905.01 or 2907.05 when the victim of that prior offense was under seventeen years of age at the time of the offense, criminal child enticement is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law.

- (f) As used in this section:
- (1) "Sexual motivation" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 2971.01.
 - (2) "Vehicle" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 4501.01.
 - (3) "Vessel" has the same meaning as in Ohio R.C. 1546.01. (ORC 2905.05)

537.18 CONTRIBUTING TO UNRULINESS OR DELINQUENCY OF A CHILD.

(a) No person, including a parent, guardian or other custodian of a child, shall do any of the following:

- (1) Aid, abet, induce, cause, encourage or contribute to a child or a ward of the juvenile court becoming an unruly child as defined in Ohio R.C. 2151.022, or a delinquent child as defined in Ohio R.C. 2152.02.
- (2) Act in a way tending to cause a child or a ward of the juvenile court to become an unruly child as defined in Ohio R.C. 2151.022 or a delinquent child as defined in Ohio R.C. 2152.02.
- (3) If the person is the parent, guardian, or custodian of a child who has the duties under Ohio R.C. Chapters 2152 and 2950 to register, register a new residence address, and periodically verify a residence address and, if applicable, to send a notice of intent to reside, and if the child is not emancipated, as defined in Ohio R.C. 2919.121, fail to ensure that the child complies with those duties under Ohio R.C. Chapters 2152 and 2950.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of contributing to the unruliness or delinquency of a child, a misdemeanor of the first degree. Each day of violation of this section is a separate offense. (ORC 2919.24)

537.19 CURFEW FOR MINORS.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of thirteen years to be in or upon any road, street, park, public land, public place or private business open to the public, in the incorporated limits of Pataskala, between the hours of sunset and 5:00 a.m. unless accompanied by a parent, guardian or other adult having the care and custody of the minor.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person, age thirteen, fourteen or fifteen years, to be in or upon any road, street, park, public land, public place or private business open to the public in the incorporated limits of Pataskala, between the hours of 10:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m. unless accompanied by a parent, guardian or other adult having the care and custody of the minor.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person age sixteen or seventeen years to be in or upon any road, street, park, public land, public place or private business open to the public in the incorporated limits of Pataskala, between the hours of 11:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m. unless accompanied by a parent, guardian or other adult having the care and custody of the minor.

(d) The following exceptions shall apply: On Friday and Saturday the time is extended for persons thirteen, fourteen and fifteen to 11:00 p.m. and persons sixteen and seventeen to 12:00 midnight.

(e) It shall not be unlawful for any juvenile to travel, traverse or be upon or in any such road, street, park, public land, or public place while directly enroute to or from: public or parochial school functions, school athletic games or events, municipal functions, religious services or functions, or any other organized function such as scouts, YMCA or YWCA, or while directly in the discharge of a bona fide and necessary errand or mission for the parent or legal guardian of such juvenile.

(f) Any juvenile taken into custody for violation of subsections (a), (b) or (c) hereof shall be placed in the following order of preference:

- (1) Placed in the physical custody of their parent or guardian, if available, or,
- (2) Taken to their lawful residence and placed in the custody of an adult residing therein, if available, or,
- (3) Turned over to an officer of the Licking County Juvenile Court.

(g) A violation and conviction of subsections (a), (b) or (c) hereof shall constitute an unruly juvenile offense as defined in Ohio R.C. 2151.022 and penalized pursuant thereto.

(h) The parent, guardian or other adult having the care and custody of a minor who permits said minor to violate subsections (a), (b) or (c) hereof, may be charged with contributing to the unruliness of a minor as defined in Ohio R.C. 2919.24 and penalized pursuant thereto, a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(Ord. 94-3053. Passed 2-6-95.)

537.20 WRONGFUL INFLUENCE OF A MINOR.

(a) No person shall aid, abet, influence or encourage any child under the age of eighteen years and no parent or guardian of any child under the age of eighteen years shall permit any such child to:

- (1) Violate Section 537.19.
- (2) Be truant from home when such child has been reported as being truant from home to the police or juvenile authorities.
- (3) Be truant from school when the laws of this State require such child's attendance in school.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.
(Ord. 78-863. Passed 10-2-78.)

537.21 INTERFERENCE WITH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED.

(a) No person shall go upon any school property within this Municipality and make or do any offensive act, utterance, gesture or display which tends to disrupt or interfere educational classes or social and athletic activities then or about to be in progress.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.
(Ord. 78-863. Passed 10-2-78.)

537.99 PENALTY.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: See Section 501.99 for penalties applicable to any misdemeanor classification.)

CHAPTER 541 Property Offenses

541.01	Determining property value in arson.	541.06	Destruction of shrubs, trees or crops.
541.02	Arson.	541.07	Desecration.
541.03	Criminal damaging or endangering.	541.08	Ethnic intimidation.
541.04	Criminal mischief.	541.09	Vehicular vandalism.
541.05	Criminal trespass.	541.10	Trespass on a place of public amusement.
541.051	Aggravated trespass.	541.11	Scavenging.
		541.99	Penalty.

CROSS REFERENCES

See sectional histories for similar State law
 Parents' liability for destructive acts of their children - see Ohio R.C. 3109.09
 Physical harm to property defined - see GEN. OFF. 501.01(d), (f)
 Reimbursement for investigation or prosecution costs - see GEN. OFF. 501.99(a)
 Damage to sidewalks - see GEN. OFF. 521.04
 Vehicle trespass - see GEN. OFF. 545.06

541.01 DETERMINING PROPERTY VALUE IN ARSON.

(a) The following criteria shall be used in determining the value of property or amount of physical harm involved in a violation of Section 541.02.

- (1) If the property is an heirloom, memento, collector's item, antique, museum piece, manuscript, document, record or other thing that is either irreplaceable or is replaceable only on the expenditure of substantial time, effort or money, the value of the property or the amount of physical harm involved is the amount that would compensate the owner for its loss.
- (2) If the property is not covered under subsection (a)(1) hereof, and the physical harm is such that the property can be restored substantially to its former condition, the amount of physical harm involved is the reasonable cost of restoring the property.
- (3) If the property is not covered under subsection (a)(1) hereof, and the physical harm is such that the property cannot be restored substantially to its former condition, the value of the property, in the case of personal property, is the cost of replacing the property with new property of like kind and quality, and in the case of real property or real property fixtures, is the difference in the fair market value of the property immediately before and immediately after the offense.

(b) As used in this section, "fair market value" has the same meaning as in Section 545.02(c)(3).

(c) Prima-facie evidence of the value of property, as provided in Section 545.02(d) may be used to establish the value of property pursuant to this section. (ORC 2909.11)

541.02 ARSON.

(a) No person, by means of fire or explosion, shall knowingly cause or create a substantial risk of physical harm to any property of another without the other person's consent.

(b) This section does not apply if the violation is done with purpose to defraud or the property involved is a statehouse or a courthouse, school building or other building or structure that is owned or controlled by the State, any political subdivision, or any department, agency or instrumentality of the State or a political subdivision, and that is used for public purposes.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of arson, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the value of the property or the amount of physical harm involved is one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more, arson is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law. (ORC 2909.03)

541.03 CRIMINAL DAMAGING OR ENDANGERING.

(a) No person shall cause, or create a substantial risk of physical harm to any property of another without the other person's consent:

- (1) Knowingly, by any means;
- (2) Recklessly, by means of fire, explosion, flood, poison gas, poison, radioactive material, caustic or corrosive material, or other inherently dangerous agency or substance.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of criminal damaging or endangering, a misdemeanor of the second degree. If violation of this section creates a risk of physical harm to any person, criminal damaging or endangering is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the property involved in a violation is an aircraft, an aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, spare part, or any other equipment or implement used or intended to be used in the operation of an aircraft and if the violation creates a risk of physical harm to any person or if the property involved in a violation is an occupied aircraft, criminal damaging or endangering is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law. (ORC 2909.06)

541.04 CRIMINAL MISCHIEF.

(a) No person shall:

- (1) Without privilege to do so, knowingly move, deface, damage, destroy or otherwise improperly tamper with either of the following:

- A. The property of another;
- B. One's own residential real property with the purpose to decrease the value of or enjoyment of the residential real property, if both of the following apply:
 1. The residential real property is subject to a mortgage.
 2. The person has been served with a summons and complaint in a pending residential mortgage loan foreclosure action relating to that real property. As used in this subsection, "pending" includes the time between judgment entry and confirmation of sale.

- (3) If an offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more violations of this section or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, or state law, and the offender, in committing each violation, used a snowmobile, off-highway motorcycle, or all-purpose vehicle, the court, in addition to or independent of all other penalties imposed for the violation, may impound the certificate of registration of that snowmobile or off-highway motorcycle or the certificate of registration and license plate of that all-purpose vehicle for not less than sixty days. In such a case, Ohio R.C. 4519.47 applies.
- (e) As used in this section:
 - (1) "All-purpose vehicle," "off-highway motorcycle" and "snowmobile" have the same meaning as in Section 375.01 of the Traffic Code.
 - (2) "Land or premises" includes any land, building, structure, or place belonging to, controlled by, or in custody of another, and any separate enclosure or room, or portion thereof.
(ORC 2911.21)

541.051 AGGRAVATED TRESPASS.

(a) No person shall enter or remain on the land or premises of another with purpose to commit on that land or those premises a misdemeanor, the elements of which involve causing physical harm to another person or causing another person to believe that the offender will cause physical harm to him.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of aggravated trespass, a misdemeanor of the first degree. (ORC 2911.211)

541.06 DESTRUCTION OF SHRUBS, TREES OR CROPS.

(a) No person, without privilege to do so, shall recklessly cut down, destroy, girdle or otherwise injure a vine, bush, shrub, sapling, tree or crop standing or growing on the land of another or upon public land.

(b) In addition to any penalty provided, whoever violates this section is liable in treble damages for the injury caused. (ORC 901.51)

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. (ORC 901.99(A))

541.07 DESECRATION.

(a) No person, without privilege to do so, shall purposely deface, damage, pollute or otherwise physically mistreat any of the following:

- (1) The flag of the United States or of this State;
- (2) Any public monument;
- (3) Any historical or commemorative marker, or any structure, Indian mound or earthwork, cemetery, thing or site of great historical or archeological interest;
- (4) A work of art or museum piece;
- (5) Any other object of reverence or sacred devotion.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of desecration, a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(c) As used in this section, "cemetery" means any place of burial and includes burial sites that contain American Indian burial objects placed with or containing American Indian human remains. (ORC 2927.11)

541.08 ETHNIC INTIMIDATION.

(a) No person shall violate Ohio R.C. 2903.21, 2903.22, 2909.06, 2909.07 or 2917.21(A)(3) to (5) or Sections 537.05, 537.06, 537.10(a)(3) to (5), 541.03 or 541.04 of the General Offenses Code by reason of the race, color, religion or national origin of another person or group of persons.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of ethnic intimidation. Ethnic intimidation is an offense of the next higher degree than the offense the commission of which is a necessary element of ethnic intimidation. (ORC 2927.12)

541.09 VEHICULAR VANDALISM.

(a) As used in this section:

- (1) "Highway" means any highway as defined in Section 301.42 of the Traffic Code or any lane, road, street, alley, bridge, or overpass.
- (2) "Alley", "street", and "vehicle" have the same meanings as in Chapter 301 of the Traffic Code.
- (3) "Vessel" and "waters in this State" have the same meanings as in Ohio R.C. 1546.01.

(b) No person shall knowingly, and by any means, drop or throw any object at, onto, or in the path of any of the following:

- (1) Any vehicle on a highway;
- (2) Any boat or vessel on any of the waters in this State that are located in the Municipality.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of vehicular vandalism. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, vehicular vandalism is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the violation of this section creates a substantial risk of physical harm to any person, serious physical harm to property, physical harm to any person or serious physical harm to any person, vehicular vandalism is a felony and shall be prosecuted under appropriate State law. (ORC 2909.09)

541.10 TRESPASS ON A PLACE OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

(a) As used in this section, "place of public amusement" means a stadium, theater or other facility, whether licensed or not, at which a live performance, sporting event, or other activity takes place for entertainment of the public and to which access is made available to the public, regardless of whether admission is charged.

(b) No person, without privilege to do so, shall knowingly enter or remain on any restricted portion of a place of public amusement and, as a result of that conduct, interrupt or cause the delay of the live performance, sporting event, or other activity taking place at the place of public amusement after a printed written notice has been given as provided in subsection (d)(1) of this section that the general public is restricted from access to that restricted portion of the place of public amusement. A restricted portion of a place of public amusement may include, but is not limited to, a playing field, an athletic surface, or a stage located at the place of public amusement.

CHAPTER 1203 Definitions

1203.01 Defining words.
1203.02 Use of terms.

1203.03 Definitions.

CROSS REFERENCES

General definitions - see ADM. 101.02

Adult entertainment definitions - see P. & Z. Ch. 1271

1203.01 DEFINING WORDS.

Words and terms not specifically defined in Section 1203.03 below carry their normal dictionary meanings. An additional reference for zoning and development terms is The New Illustrated Book of Development Definitions, Harvey S. Moskowitz and Carl G. Lindbloom, ISBN 0-88285-144-6 or the latest edition. (Ord. 2006-3733. Passed 12-18-06.)

1203.02 USE OF TERMS.

Tense and usage.

- The word "person" includes a firm, association, organization, partnership, trust, company, or corporation as well as an individual.
- Words used in the present tense include the future tense. The reverse is also true.
- Words used in the singular include the plural. The reverse is also true.
- Words pertaining to gender shall be interchangeable. The word "he" shall mean "she." The reverse is also true.
- The words "must," "will," and "shall" are mandatory requirements, the word "may" is a permissive requirement, and the word "should" is a preferred requirement.
- The words "used" and "occupied" include the words "intended, designed, or arranged to be used or occupied."
- Definitions in this chapter are not meant to imply a standard; for specific standards, refer to the applicable section of the Code.

Conjunctions. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following conjunctions have the following meanings:

- "And" indicates that all connected items or provisions apply.
- "Or" indicates that the connected items or provisions may apply singly or in combination.
- "Either... or" indicates that the connected items or provisions apply singly, but not in combination.

1203.03 DEFINITIONS.

Accessory Use or Structure: Use or structure that is customarily incidental to the principal permitted use or structure on a property; it pertains to or depends on the principal use for its existence.

Administrative and Business Offices: Offices which carry on no retail trade with the public and maintain no stock of goods for sale to customers.

Adult Entertainment Facilities: Definitions are located in Chapter 1271.

Agriculture: The use of land for farming; ranching; aquaculture; apiculture; horticulture; viticulture; animal husbandry, including, but not limited to, the care and raising of livestock, equine, and fur-bearing animals; poultry husbandry and the production of poultry and poultry products; dairy production; the production of field crops, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, nursery stock, ornamental shrubs, ornamental trees, flowers, sod, or mushrooms; timber; pasturage; any combination of the foregoing; the processing, drying, storage, and marketing of agricultural products when those activities are conducted in conjunction with, but are secondary to, such husbandry or production; or land devoted to a soil conservation or forestry management program.

Airport: Any runway, land area, or other facility designed or used either publicly or privately by any person for the landing and taking off of aircraft, including all necessary taxiways, aircraft storage and tie-down areas, hangars, and other necessary buildings, and open spaces.

Alley: See Thoroughfare.

Alterations, Structural: Any change in the supporting members of a building such as load-bearing walls, columns, beams, or girders, or in the dimensions or configuration of the roof or exterior walls.

Ancillary retail/service: Means a commercial establishment where retailing or business services are dependent upon another function performed on site, or where they are dependent upon each other.

Automotive Repair: The repair, rebuilding, or reconditioning of motor vehicles or parts thereof, including collision service, painting, and steam cleaning of vehicles.

Automotive and Farm Implement Sales: The sale or rental of new and used motor vehicles or farm implements, but not including repair work except incidental warranty repair of same, to be displayed and sold on the premises.

Automotive Wrecking: The dismantling or wrecking of used motor vehicles, mobile homes, trailers, or the storage, sale or dumping of dismantled, partially dismantled, obsolete or wrecked vehicles or their parts. (Ord. 2001-3397. Passed 8-20-01.)

Balcony: A platform attached to the principal structure projecting from the wall above the ground floor. (Ord. 2016-4267. Passed 10-3-16.)

Basement: A story all or partly below grade but having at least one-half of its height below the average level of the adjoining ground.

Bed and Breakfast: A private residence where lodging and breakfast is provided by a resident family for compensation. Such a facility is generally used by transients.

Collector Street: See Thoroughfare.

Commission: Planning and Zoning Commission.

Comprehensive Plan: A plan, or any portion thereof, which establishes the general goals, objectives, and policies of the community, is recommended by the Planning and Zoning Commission and adopted by the City Council. The plan shows the general location and extent of present and proposed physical facilities and open spaces including housing, industrial and commercial uses, major streets, parks, schools, and other community facilities.

Conditional Use: An uncommon or infrequent use permitted within a zoning district other than a principally permitted use, subject to compliance with certain standards or explicit conditions, following guidelines established by the Commission.

Conditional Use Permit: A permit issued by the Zoning Inspector upon approval by the BZA to allow a use other than a principally permitted use to be established within the district.

Convenience Store: Commercial uses catering primarily to passing traffic which originates outside of the surrounding neighborhood. Such uses generally require location on or near major thoroughfares and/or their intersections.

Corner Lot: See Lot Types.

Court: An open space wholly or partly surrounded by structures.

Cul-de-Sac: See Thoroughfare.

Culvert: A covered conduit used for drainage.

Daycare Facility: A facility for the care of babies, children, persons, or elderly people.

Dead-End Street: See Thoroughfare. (Ord. 2001-3397. Passed 8-20-01.)

Deck: A platform, either open or partially located under roof, that is supported by pillars or posts. A deck may be either freestanding or attached to the principal structure. (Ord. 2016-4267. Passed 10-3-16.)

Deed: An instrument conveying or transferring an interest in real property from one person or entity to another.

Density: A unit of measurement; and number of dwelling units per acre of land:

1. Gross Density: The number of dwelling units per acre of the total land to be developed.
2. Net Density: The number of dwelling units per acre of land when the acreage involved includes only the land devoted to residential uses.

Disabled Vehicles: Any vehicle that is extensively damaged, such damage including but not limited to any of the following: missing wheels, tires, motor, transmission, and/or in a state of not being operable.

Discount Stores: A retail store offering merchandise at lower-than-usual prices.

Drive Through Facilities: A designated place, in conjunction with a retail or service establishment, from which persons can conduct the major portion of their business without leaving their motor vehicle.

Driveway: That portion of land designated by the owner for ingress and egress to said land.

Dwelling: Dwelling is any building which contains one or more "Dwelling Units" used, intended, or designed to be built, used, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or which are occupied for living purposes, but not including a cabin, hotel, motel, rooming house, or other such accommodation used for transient occupancy.

Dwelling, Multi-Family: A dwelling consisting of three or more dwelling units, including condominiums, with varying arrangements of entrances and common walls.

Dwelling, Rooming Housing (Boarding House, Dormitory): A dwelling or part thereof, other than a hotel, motel, or restaurant where meals and/or lodging are provided for compensation, for three or more unrelated persons where no cooking or dining facilities are provided in the individual rooms.

Dwelling, Single-Family: A dwelling consisting of a single dwelling unit which is separated from other dwelling units by open space.

Dwelling, Two-Family: A dwelling consisting of two dwelling units which may be either attached by a common wall or one above the other, with each unit having a separate or combined entrance or entrances.

Dwelling Unit: A single unit providing complete independent living facilities for one or more persons including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

Easement: Authorization by a property owner for another organization or individual to use a designated part of his or her property for a specified purpose.

Essential Services: The erection, construction, alteration, or maintenance, by public utilities or municipal or other governmental agencies, of underground or overhead gas, electrical, steam or water transmission, or distribution systems, collection, communication, supply or disposal systems or sites, including poles, wires, mains, drains, sewers, pipes, traffic signals, hydrants, or other similar equipment, and related accessories which are reasonable and necessary for the furnishing of adequate service by such public utilities or municipal or other governmental agencies or for the public health or safety or general welfare, but not including buildings other than structures specifically for housing the essential services named herein or similar to those named herein.

Family: One or more persons occupying a single dwelling unit, provided that no such family shall contain more than three persons unless all members are related by blood, adoption, or marriage.

Manufactured Home Park: Any tract of land upon which three or more manufactured homes used for habitation are parked, either free of charge or for revenue purposes, and includes any roadway, building, structure, vehicle, or enclosure used or intended for use as a part of the facilities of the park. A tract of land that is subdivided and the individual lots are not for rent or rented, but are for sale or sold for the purpose of installation of manufactured homes on the lots is not a manufactured home park even though three or more manufactured homes are parked thereon if the roadways are dedicated to the local government authority. Manufactured home park does not include any tract of land used solely for the storage or display for sale of manufactured homes or solely as a temporary park-camp. (ORC 3733.01)

Manufactured Home and Travel Trailer Sales: The sale or rental of new and used manufactured homes or travel trailers, but not including repair work except incidental warranty repair of same, to be displayed and sold on the premises.

Manufactured Housing: A building designed for residential use which is:

1. Mass-produced in a factory;
2. Designed and constructed for transport to a site for installation and use when connected to the required utilities; and
3. Either an independent, individual building or module for combination with other elements to form a building on the site.

Manufacturing: Establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products, including the assembling of component parts, the creation of products, and the blending of materials, such as lubricating oils, plastics, resins, or liquors.

Mini-Storage Facility: A principally commercial structure, open to the public, for the use of temporary, enclosed self-storage of personal belongings, furniture, household goods, boats, trailers, or automobiles.

Mini-Warehouse: See Mini-Storage Facility.

Motel or Motor Hotel: An establishment providing sleeping accommodations with a majority of all rooms having direct access to the outside without the necessity of passing through the main lobby of the building.

Nonconformities: A building, structure, use of land, or parcel of real estate existing at the time of enactment of this Zoning Code, and which does not conform to the regulations of the zoning district in which it is situated.

Nonferrous Foundries: Casting of materials not containing or derived from iron.

Non-profit Organization: See Tax Exempt Organization.

Nuisance: Anything that interferes with the use or enjoyment of property, endangers personal health or safety, or is offensive to the senses, including but not limited to: odors, air and water pollution, noise, vibration, dust, fumes, smoke, radiation, light, glare, fire hazard, electromagnetic radiation, erosion, and congestion.

Nursing Home: A long-term facility or a distinct part of a facility licensed or approved as a nursing home, infirmary unit of a home for the aged, or a governmental medical institution.

Nursery, Plant Materials: Land, building, structure, or combination thereof for the storage, cultivation or transplanting of live trees, shrubs, or plants offered for sale on the premises including products used for gardening or landscaping.

Open Space: Undeveloped land of the subdivided property providing visual expanses and recreational areas clear of obstructions other than natural vegetation, or structures directly related to the use and enjoyment of these spaces. Open spaces may include natural habitats, places for neighborhood recreation, and pedestrian corridors. Streets, parking areas, and structures for habitation are not considered open space.

Outlet Stores: Stores which sell damaged goods, seconds, or overstock merchandise. Such merchandise is typically bought in bulk and sold at discount prices.

Overlay Districts: Zoning districts which extend on top of more than one base zoning district and are intended to protect certain critical resources and features, or further promote public health, safety, comfort, and welfare. When the standards of the base zoning district conflict with that of the overlay zone, the more restrictive standard shall apply.

Parking Area: An open area other than a street, drive, or alley used or intended to be used for the storage of motor vehicles, with or without a fee.

Parking Space, Off-Street: An area adequate for parking an automobile with room for opening doors on both sides, together with properly related access to a public street or alley and maneuvering room, but that is located totally outside of any street or alley right-of-way. (Ord. 2001-3397. Passed 8-20-01.)

Patio: A hard surfaced area on the ground, typically adjoining the principal structure, constructed of concrete, bricks, tiles, pavers or similar materials. (Ord. 2016-4267. Passed 10-3-16.)

Performance Guarantee: An agreement from one party (usually a developer) to another (usually the City) to ensure that certain improvements are or will be built as shown in engineering or other drawings and specifications within a certain time period or to certain standards.

Permitted Use: Any use allowed in a zoning district and subject to the restrictions applicable to that zoning district.

Personal Services: Any for-profit enterprise which primarily offers services to the general public. (Ord. 2001-3397. Passed 8-20-01.)

Planned Development: An area of land in which a variety of harmonious uses is designed through plans agreed upon between the developer(s) and the City of a minimum number of contiguous or noncontiguous size, planned, developed, operated, and maintained as a single entity and containing one or more structures to accommodate retail, service, commercial, industrial, office, residential uses or a combination of such uses, with appurtenant common areas and accessory uses, customary and incidental to the predominant uses. Planned Development incorporates more flexible standards, such as lot sizes and setbacks, than those restrictions that would normally apply under these regulations. The procedures for approval of such development contain requirements in addition to those of the standard subdivision, such as building design principles, and landscaping plans. (Ord. 2010-3962. Passed 3-8-10.)

Porch: A fully roofed platform, which may be enclosed by screens, attached to the principal structure with direct access to or from it. (Ord. 2016-4267. Passed 10-3-16.)

Principal Structure: The structure in which is conducted the main or principal use of the lot on which the structure is located.

Professional Activities: The use of offices and related spaces for such professional services as are provided by medical practitioners, lawyers, accountants, architects, and engineers, and similar professions

Public Areas: Parks, playgrounds, trails, paths, and other recreational areas and open spaces; scenic and historic sites; schools and other buildings and structures; and other places where the public is directly or indirectly invited to visit or permitted to congregate.

Public Service: Relating to the health, safety, and welfare of the population.

Public Utility: A closely regulated enterprise with a franchise for providing to the public a utility service deemed necessary for the public health, safety, and welfare.

Public Utility Facility: Building, structure, and facility, including generating and switching stations, poles, lines, pipes, pumping stations, repeaters, antennas, transmitters and receivers valves, and all buildings and structures relating to the furnishing of utility services, such as electric, gas, telephone, water, sewer, and public transit, to the public.

Public Way: An alley, avenue, boulevard, bridge, channel, ditch, easement, expressway, freeway, highway, land, parkway, right-of-way, road, sidewalk, street, subway, tunnel, viaduct, walk, bicycle path, or other ways in which the general public or a public entity has a right, or which is dedicated, whether improved or not.

Recreation Facilities: Public or private facilities that may be classified as either "extensive" or "intensive" depending upon the scope of services offered and the extent of use. Extensive facilities generally require and utilize considerable areas of land and include, but need not be limited to country clubs, golf courses, and hunting, fishing, and riding clubs and parks. Intensive facilities generally require less land (used more intensively) and include, but need not be limited to, miniature golf courses, amusement parks, stadiums, swimming pools, and bowling alleys.

Research Facilities: Research, testing, and related facilities including operation of prototype, pilot plant or semi-works processes which are no larger than normal version of process, exposure of product to weather and all other tests relating to code and other product performance requirements, and fabrication or assembly operations which process materials or equipment for market development and other uses.

Residence: See Dwelling.

Restaurant: A business establishment where food and beverages are prepared, served, and consumed primarily on the premises.

Retail Store: A store primarily engaged in selling household merchandise and in rendering services incidental to the sale of goods.

Right-of-Way: A strip of land acquired by reservation, dedication, forced dedication, prescription, or condemnation and intended to be occupied by a road, bikeway, crosswalk, railroad, electric transmission lines, oil or gas pipeline, water line, sanitary storm sewer, and other similar uses.

Roadside Stand: See Farm Market.

Salvage Yard: See Junk Yard.

Screening: A method of visually shielding or obscuring one abutting or nearby structure or use from another by fencing, walls, berms, or densely planted vegetation.

Seating: The number of seating units installed or indicated, or each 24 lineal inches of benches, pews, or space for loose chairs.

Self-Storage Facility: See Mini-Storage Facility.

Setback Line: A line generally parallel with and measured from the lot line, defining the limits of a yard in which no building or structure may be located above ground, except as may be provided in this Zoning Code.

Sewers, Central or Group: An approved sewage disposal system which provides a collection network and disposal system and central sewage treatment facility for a single development, community, or region.

Sidewalk: A handicapped-accessible portion of the road right-of-way outside the roadway, which is improved for the use of pedestrian traffic.

Sign-Related Definitions.

Sign: Any object, device, display, or structure, or part thereof, situated outdoors or indoors, which is used to advertise, identify, display, direct, or attract attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business, product, service, event, or location by any means, including words, letters, figures, design, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination, or projected images.
See Figure 210-2.

1. **Sign, Awning:** A sign which is suspended from, attached to, supported from or forms a part of an awning.
2. **Sign, Illuminated:** Any sign illuminated by electricity, gas, or other artificial light including reflecting or phosphorescent light.
3. **Sign Lighting Device:** Any light, string of lights, or group of lights located or arranged so as to cast illumination on a sign.
4. **Sign, On-Premises:** Any sign related to a business or profession conducted, or to a commodity or service sold or offered upon the premises where such sign is located.
5. **Sign, Off-Premises:** Any sign unrelated to the activity conducted on the premises where the sign is located.

CHAPTER 1207 Administration

1207.01	Position of Zoning Inspector created.	1207.06	Board of Zoning Appeals created.
1207.02	Duties of Zoning Inspector.	1207.07	Duties of Board of Zoning Appeals.
1207.03	Planning and Zoning Commission created.	1207.08	Proceedings of Board of Zoning Appeals.
1207.04	Duties of Planning and Zoning Commission.	1207.09	Schedule of fees, charges and expenses.
1207.05	Proceedings of Planning and Zoning Commission.	1207.10	Fee refunds.

CROSS REFERENCES

Planning Commission - see CHTR. 7.02
Board of Zoning Appeals - see CHTR. 7.03

1207.01 POSITION OF ZONING INSPECTOR CREATED.

A Zoning Inspector, hired by the City Administrator subject to the rules of the Personnel Board of Review regarding certified lists of candidates, shall administer and enforce this Code. All officials and employees of the City may assist the Zoning Inspector by reporting to him any new construction, reconstruction, or apparent violations to this Code.
(Ord. 2017-4280. Passed 3-6-17.)

1207.02 DUTIES OF ZONING INSPECTOR.

- A. For the purpose of this Code, the Zoning Inspector shall have the following duties:
1. Issue zoning permits and certificates of compliance when the procedures and standards of this Code have been followed.
 2. Upon finding that any of the provisions of this Code are being violated, he shall notify in writing the person responsible for such violations, ordering such action(s) as necessary to correct such violations.
 3. Order discontinuance of illegal uses of land, buildings, or structures.
 4. Order removal of illegal buildings or structures or illegal additions or structural alterations.
 5. Order discontinuance of any illegal work being done.
 6. Take any other action authorized by this Code to ensure compliance with or to prevent violations of this Code. This may include the keeping of any records, permits, and certificates as are necessary for the performance of these duties.

1207.03 PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION CREATED.

The Planning and Zoning Commission is created under authority of Section 7.02 (A) of the Charter of the City of Pataskala, Ohio; enabling language is included here for reference. "There is hereby created a Planning and Zoning Commission consisting of seven members to be appointed as follows:

"The City Council shall appoint seven members of the Planning and Zoning Commission, who are electors of the City, subject to confirmation by a majority vote of the members of the Council to serve overlapping four year terms of office, provided that the seven members of the Planning and Zoning Commission under the statutory plan of government for the City of Pataskala are hereby designated as members of the Planning and Zoning Commission under this Charter to serve for the remainder of their terms. Thereafter each member shall have a four year term."

All vacancies shall be filled pursuant to Section 7.06 (B) of the Charter of the City of Pataskala, Ohio. Members of the Commission may be removed from office pursuant to Section 11.01 of the Charter of the City of Pataskala, Ohio. (Ord. 2017-4280. Passed 3-6-17.)

1207.04 DUTIES OF PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION.

A. For the purpose of this Code, the Commission has the following specific responsibilities:

1. Initially review all proposed amendments to this Code in accordance with Chapter 1217 and make recommendations to City Council.
 2. Determine the similarity of uses per Section 1213.01.
 3. Determine which uses are permitted or not permitted in any zoning district.
 4. Determine which uses are conditionally permitted in any zoning district, including the standards and criteria under which such uses shall be authorized, as specified in Chapter 1215.
 5. Authorize the substitution or extension of nonconforming uses, as specified in Chapter 1285.
 6. Approve all lot splits of less than twenty acres within the City prior to those lot splits being recorded with the Licking County Recorder's Office. The Chairman of the Planning and Zoning Commission may sign off on lot splits exceeding twenty acres per lot.
 7. Review all Planned Development Districts and make recommendations to the Council as provided in Chapter 1255.
- (Ord. 2017-4280. Passed 3-6-17.)

1207.05 PROCEEDINGS OF PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION.

The Commission shall operate pursuant to Section 7.06 of the Charter of the City of Pataskala, Ohio. Meetings shall be held at the call of the chairman and at such other times as the Commission may determine. A minimum of four (4) meetings shall be held annually; with one meeting to be scheduled during each calendar quarter. The Commission may, within the limits of the moneys appropriated by Council for the purpose, and with the additional consent of the Council and/or City Administrator as applicable, employ or contract with such planning consultants and executive and other assistants as it seems necessary.

All meetings shall be open to the public.

The Commission shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and may require the production of documents, under such regulations as it may establish.

The Commission may call upon the various departments of the City for assistance in the performance of its duties as may reasonably be required.

(Ord. 2017-4280. Passed 3-6-17.)

1207.06 BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS CREATED.

The Board of Zoning Appeals is created under authority of Section 7.03 (A) of the Charter of the City of Pataskala, Ohio; enabling language is included here for reference. "There is hereby created a Board of Zoning Appeals consisting of five members, who are electors of the City, to be appointed by and confirmed by a majority vote of the members of the Council. Members of the Board shall serve for overlapping four year terms of office, provided the first members of the Board under this Charter shall be appointed for the following terms: three shall be appointed for four year terms, and two shall be appointed for two year terms; thereafter each member of the board shall be appointed for a term of four years."

All vacancies shall be filled pursuant to Section 7.06 (B) of the Charter of the City of Pataskala, Ohio.

Members of the Commission may be removed from office pursuant to Section 11.01 of the Charter of the City of Pataskala, Ohio. (Ord. 2017-4280. Passed 3-6-17.)

1207.07 DUTIES OF BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS.

A. The Board has responsibilities pursuant to Sections 7.03 (B) and 7.03 (C) of the Charter of the City of Pataskala, Ohio: "(B) The Board of Zoning Appeals shall have the power to hear and decide appeals for exceptions to and variances in, the application of resolutions, ordinances, regulations and other legislative measures and orders of administrative officials or agencies governing zoning in the City, as may be required to afford justice and avoid unreasonable hardship, subject to such reasonable standards as shall be prescribed by Council by ordinance or resolution. The Board shall have such additional powers, duties and functions, relative to appeals from actions of the City's administrative officers or employees concerning public buildings, streets or other public property or works, as provided by ordinance or resolution. Appeals from actions of the Board shall be directly to an appropriate Court and not to the Council. (C) The Board may make advisory recommendations to the Council and the Planning and Zoning Commission concerning zoning matters as it believes to be in the best interest of the City. The Board shall have such other powers, duties and functions consistent with this Charter, as provided by the Municipality's ordinances and resolutions." For the purpose of this Code, the Board has the following specific responsibilities:

1. To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is an error in any order, requirement, decision, interpretation, or determination made by the Zoning Inspector.
2. To authorize such variances from the terms of this Code as shall be provided by Ordinance, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1211 of the Zoning Code.
3. To interpret the Zoning Map and Code upon appeal of the Zoning Inspector's decision. Where the streets or lot layout actually on the ground, or as recorded, differs from the streets and lot lines as shown on the Zoning Map, the Board, after notice to the owners of the property or properties concerned, and after public hearing, shall interpret the Map in such a way as to carry out the intent and purpose of this Code. In case of any questions as to the location of any boundary line between zoning districts or where there is uncertainty as to the meaning and intent of a textual provision of the Code, a request for interpretation of the Zoning Map or the textual provision in question may be made to the Board and a determination shall be made by said Board.

4. To grant conditional zoning permits as specified in the official Schedule of District Regulations and under the conditions specified in Chapter 1215 with such additional safeguards as will uphold the intent of this Code. (Ord. 2017-4280. Passed 3-6-17.)

1207.08 PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS.

The Board shall operate pursuant to Section 7.06 of the Charter of the City of Pataskala, Ohio. Meetings shall be held at the call of the chairman and at such other times as the Board may determine. A minimum of four (4) meetings shall be held annually; with one meeting to be scheduled during each calendar quarter. The Board may, within the limits of the moneys appropriated by Council for the purpose, and with the additional consent of the Council and/or City Administrator as applicable, employ or contract with such planning consultants and executive and other assistants as it seems necessary.

All meetings shall be open to the public.

The Board shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and may require the production of documents, under such regulations as it may establish.

The Board may call upon the various departments of the City for assistance in the performance of its duties as may reasonably be required. (Ord. 2017-4280. Passed 3-6-17.)

1207.09 SCHEDULE OF FEES, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES.

City Council shall by separate ordinance establish a schedule of fees, charges, and expenses and a collection procedure for zoning permits, amendments, appeals, variances, conditional use permits, plan approvals, and other matters pertaining to the administration and enforcement of this Code requiring investigations, inspections, legal advertising, postage, and other expenses. The schedule of fees shall be posted in the office of the Zoning Inspector, and may be altered or amended only by Council. Until said fees are paid, no action shall be taken on any application. (Ord. 2017-4280. Passed 3-6-17.)

1207.10 FEE REFUNDS.

The situations under which required fees may be refunded are stated below.

- A. Unnecessary fees. When a fee is accepted by staff for a hearing or review that is later found to not be required, a full refund will be given.
- B. Errors. When an error is made in calculating a fee, overpayment will be refunded.
- C. Full refunds. If the written request for the withdrawal of an application is received before staff has notified other departments, incurred any advertising or notification costs, or prepared any copies or maps, a full refund will be given.
- D. 50 percent refunds. If the written request for the withdrawal of an application is received after the copies or maps have been made or other departments have been notified, but before required notices have been prepared, a 50 percent refund will be given.
- E. No refunds.
 1. Appeal fees are nonrefundable, except as provided for in subsection B.
 2. Pre-application conference fees are nonrefundable, except as provided for in subsection A. or B.
 3. No refunds are given once the required notices have been prepared.
 4. Zoning permits, parks fees or special permits are nonrefundable except as provided for in subsection B. (Ord. 2017-4280. Passed 3-6-17.)

TITLE THREE - Zoning Districts and Regulations

- Chap. 1221. General Regulations.
- Chap. 1225. Agricultural District (AG).
- Chap. 1227. Rural Residential District (RR).
- Chap. 1229. Medium-Low Density Residential District (R-87).
- Chap. 1231. Medium Density Residential District (R-20).
- Chap. 1233. Medium-High Density Residential District (R-15).
- Chap. 1235. High Density Residential District (R-10).
- Chap. 1237. Village Single Family Residential District (R-7).
- Chap. 1239. Multi-Family Residential District (R-M).
- Chap. 1241. Manufactured Home Residential District (R-MH).
- Chap. 1243. Professional Research-Office District (PRO).
- Chap. 1245. Downtown Business District (DB).
- Chap. 1247. Local Business District (LB).
- Chap. 1249. General Business District (GB).
- Chap. 1251. Light Manufacturing District (M-1).
- Chap. 1253. Planned Manufacturing District (PM).
- Chap. 1255. Planned Development Districts.
- Chap. 1257. Flood Plain Overlay District (FP).
- Chap. 1259. Transportation Corridor Overlay District (TC).
- Chap. 1261. Plan Districts in General.
- Chap. 1263. Olde Towne Pataskala District.
- Chap. 1265. Uses Defined by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

CHAPTER 1221 General Regulations

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|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| 1221.01 | Compliance with regulations. | 1221.04 | Vending machines. |
| 1221.02 | Intent of district regulations. | 1221.05 | Accessory building regulations. |
| 1221.03 | Landscaping at driveway and street intersections. | 1221.07 | Decks and patios. |
| | | 1221.09 | Porches and balconies. |
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1221.01 COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS.

A. The following regulations for each district established in this Code shall be minimum regulations and shall apply uniformly to each class or kind of structure or land:

1. No building, structure, or land shall be used or occupied and no building or structure or part thereof shall be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved, or structurally altered except in conformity with all the requirements specified for the district in which it is located, except as provided in Sections 1211.05 to 1211.07.
2. No building or other structure shall be erected or altered:
 - a. To provide for greater height or bulk.
 - b. To accommodate or house a greater number of families.
 - c. To occupy a greater percentage of lot area.
 - d. To have narrower or smaller rear yards, front yards, side yards, or other open spaces.
3. No yard or lot existing at the time of passage of this Code shall be reduced in dimension or area below the minimum requirements, except as provided in Sections 1211.05 to 1211.07. Yards or lots created after the effective date of this Code shall meet at least the minimum requirements, except as provided in Sections 1211.05 to 1211.07.

1221.02 INTENT OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS.

It is the intent of these regulations to identify the permitted uses, the conditionally permitted uses, and general requirements of each district, and other regulations as they pertain, in general, to each zoning district. Conditionally permitted uses are in addition to the permitted uses in each district and as such are governed by other chapters of this Code. Standards and requirements not specifically included for each district but which are contained in this chapter and which are applicable to each district or use shall be applied as if stated in full in each of the chapters in Title Three of this Planning and Zoning Code.

Uses not specifically defined or stated which cannot reasonably be interpreted by the Zoning Inspector or Board of Zoning Appeals as permitted or conditionally permitted in a district shall be referred to the Planning and Zoning Commission for determination, pursuant to Section 1213.01.

1221.03 LANDSCAPING AT DRIVEWAY AND STREET INTERSECTIONS.

A. To ensure that landscape materials do not constitute a vehicular or pedestrian hazard, a "sight triangle" shall be observed for all street intersections or intersections of driveways and streets. Within this sight triangle, no landscape material, except for grass or other ground cover shall be permitted. Within the sight triangle, trees may be permitted as long as, except during early growth stages, only the tree trunk (no leaves, limbs, etc) is visible between the ground and eight feet above the ground (as measured in relation to the centerline elevation of the intersecting streets), or otherwise does not present a traffic visibility hazard. The sight triangle is defined and illustrated below:

1. Driveway Intersection Sight Triangle. At intersections of driveways with streets, the sight triangle shall be established by locating the intersection of the street curb with the driveway edge, and by measuring from this point a distance of ten feet along the driveway to a point and a distance of twenty feet along the street curb to a point connecting these points.
2. Street Intersection Sight Triangle. At street intersections, the sight triangle shall be formed by measuring at least thirty-five (35) feet along curb lines and connecting these points.

1221.04 VENDING MACHINES.

Vending machines located outside of the main building in excess of three (3) shall require an individual permit per machine to be obtained through the Zoning Inspector.
(Ord. 2005-3600. Passed 3-21-05.)

1221.05 ACCESSORY BUILDING REGULATIONS.

A. Number: The maximum number of accessory buildings on a single lot shall not exceed two (2).

B. Size:

1. The maximum total amount of square footage for accessory buildings on a single lot shall be determined by multiplying the gross acreage of the lot by 600 and adding 120. This formula is expressed as an equation below:

$$(\text{Gross acreage of lot}) \times 600 + 120 = \text{Maximum permitted square footage}$$

Example: $(1 \text{ acre}) \times 600 + 120 = 720$ square feet maximum square footage

2. The maximum total square footage for accessory buildings on a lot shall not exceed 3,120 square feet regardless of lot size.

C. Height:

1. The height of an accessory building shall be measured from the floor surface to the peak of the roof in accordance with Section 1205.05
 - a. The maximum height of an accessory building for lots two (2) acres and less shall be 18 feet
 - b. The maximum height of an accessory building for lots greater than two (2) acres shall be 25 feet.

D. Location:

1. An accessory building shall be located even with or behind the front of a principal structure within the side or rear yard.
2. An accessory building shall not be located within a recorded easement.
3. An accessory building shall not infringe on sanitary or water systems and shall comply with all applicable Licking County Health Department and/or Ohio Environmental Protection Agency regulations.

E. Setbacks:

1. An accessory building shall be setback from the property lines a minimum of five (5) feet for lots two (2) acres and less.
2. An accessory building shall be setback from the property lines a minimum of 10 feet for lots greater than two (2) acres.

F. Appearance: An accessory building shall have an exterior that is compatible with the principal building on the lot.

G. Commercial Use: No commercial use shall be permitted from an accessory building on a residentially zoned lot unless approved as part of a home occupation as outlined in Chapter 1267.

H. Off Site Impact: An accessory building shall not adversely affect neighboring properties so as to result in its loss of value or interfere with its use or enjoyment. (Ord. 2015-4228. Passed 5-18-15.)

1221.07 DECKS AND PATIOS.

(a) Permitted: Decks and patios shall be permitted in all zoning districts.

(b) Setbacks:

(1) Residential Districts.

- i. Front: Decks and patios shall meet all front yard setbacks of the zoning district in which they are located.
- ii. Rear: Decks and patios shall not extend more than 50 percent into the required rear yard setback of the zoning district in which they are located.
- iii. Side: Decks and patios shall meet the required side yard setbacks of the zoning district in which they are located or shall not extend further into the side yard setback than the principal structure on the lot, whichever is less.

(2) Commercial and Industrial Districts.

- i. Front: Decks and patios shall meet all front yard setbacks of the zoning district in which they are located.
- ii. Rear: Decks and patios shall not extend more than 50 percent into the required rear yard setback of the zoning district in which they are located.
- iii. Side: Decks and patios shall not extend more than 50 percent into the required side yard setback of the zoning district in which they are located.

(c) Height: The floor of decks and patios shall not be higher than the highest floor level of the principal structure on the lot.

(d) Appearance: Decks and patios shall have a finish that is compatible with the principal structure on the lot to be determined by the Zoning Inspector.

(e) Location:

- (1) Decks and patios shall not be located in a recorded easement.
- (2) Decks and patios shall not infringe on sanitary or water systems and shall comply with all applicable Licking County Health Department and/or Ohio Environmental Protection Agency regulations.

(f) Commercial Use: No commercial use shall be permitted from decks or patios on a residentially zoned lot unless approved as part of a home occupation pursuant to Chapter 1267.

(g) Off-Site Impacts: Decks and patios shall not adversely affect neighboring properties so as to result in its loss of value to be determined by the Zoning Inspector.

(h) Materials: All materials for decks and patios shall be approved materials recognized by the Ohio Building Code.

(i) Maintenance: Decks and patios shall be maintained in good repair at all times.
(Ord. 2016-4267. Passed 10-3-16.)

1221.09 PORCHES AND BALCONIES.

(a) Permitted: Porches and balconies shall be permitted in all zoning districts.

(b) Setbacks: Porches and balconies shall meet all required setbacks for a principal structure in the zoning district in which they are located.

(c) Height: The floor of a porch or balcony shall not be higher than the highest floor level of the principal structure on the lot.

(d) Appearance: Porches and balconies shall have a finish that is compatible with the principal structure on the lot to be determined by the Zoning Inspector.

(e) Location:

- (1) Porches and balconies shall not be located in a recorded easement.
- (2) Porches and balconies shall not infringe on sanitary or water systems and shall comply with all applicable Licking County Health Department and/or Ohio Environmental Protection Agency regulations.

(f) Commercial Use: No commercial use shall be permitted from a porch or balcony on a residentially zoned lot unless approved as part of a home occupation pursuant to Chapter 1267.

(g) Off-Site Impacts: Porches and balconies shall not adversely affect neighboring properties so as to result in its loss of value to be determined by the Zoning Inspector.

(h) Materials: All materials for porches and balconies shall be approved materials recognized by the Ohio Building Code.

(i) Maintenance: Porches and balconies shall be maintained in good repair at all times.
(Ord. 2016-4267. Passed 10-3-16.)



(b) Except as provided in Section 1519.05 and except for licensed exhibitors of fireworks authorized to conduct a fireworks exhibition pursuant to Ohio R.C. 3743.50 to 3743.55 and Section 1519.02, no person shall discharge, ignite or explode any fireworks in this Municipality.

(c) No person shall use in a theater or public hall, what is technically known as fireworks showers, or a mixture containing potassium chlorate and sulphur.

(d) No person shall sell fireworks of any kind to a person under eighteen years of age. No person under eighteen years of age shall enter a fireworks sales showroom unless that person is accompanied by a parent, legal guardian, or other responsible adult. No person under eighteen years of age shall touch or possess fireworks on a licensed premises without the consent of the licensee. A licensee may eject any person from a licensed premises that is in any way disruptive to the safe operation of the premises.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in Ohio R.C. 3743.44, no person, other than a licensed manufacturer, licensed wholesaler, licensed exhibitor, or shipping permit holder, shall possess 1.3 G fireworks.
(ORC 3743.65)

1519.05 APPLICATION.

This chapter does not prohibit or apply to the following:

- (a) The manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use in emergency situations, of pyrotechnic signaling devices and distress signals for marine, aviation or highway use;
- (b) The manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use of fusees, torpedoes or other signals necessary for the safe operation of railroads;
- (c) The manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use of blank cartridges in connection with theaters or shows, or in connection with athletics as signals or for ceremonial purposes;
- (d) The manufacture for, the transportation, storage, possession or use by, or sale to the Armed Forces of the United States and the militia of this State of pyrotechnic devices;
- (e) The manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use of toy pistols, toy canes, toy guns or other devices in which paper or plastic caps containing twenty-five hundredths grains or less of explosive material are used, provided that they are constructed so that a hand cannot come into contact with a cap when it is in place for explosion, or apply to the manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use of those caps;
- (f) The manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use of novelties and trick noisemakers, auto burglar alarms or model rockets and model rocket motors designed, sold and used for the purpose of propelling recoverable aero models;
- (g) The manufacture, sale, possession, transportation, storage or use of wire sparklers.
- (h) The conduct of radio-controlled special effect exhibitions that use an explosive black powder charge of not more than one-quarter pound per charge, and that are not connected in any manner to propellant charges, provided that the exhibition complies with all of following:

- (1) No explosive aerial display is conducted in the exhibition;
- (2) The exhibition is separated from spectators by not less than two hundred feet;
- (3) The person conducting the exhibition complies with regulations of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the United States Department of the Treasury and the United States Department of Transportation with respect to the storage and transport of the explosive black powder used in the exhibition.
(ORC 3743.80)

1519.99 PENALTY.

Whoever violates any provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree for a first offense and shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or imprisoned not more than six months or both. (ORC 3743.99(C))